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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,379—New Series.
BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12 8	7 0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12	7.
22 0	12 0	Dinner—St. Julien La Rose and Palmer	[illegible]	[illegible]
25 0	13 0		[illegible]	[illegible]
27 0	15 0		[illegible]	[illegible]
30 0	18 0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitte	[illegible]	[illegible]
34 0	20 0		[illegible]	[illegible]

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st July.
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
	ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	28th ,,
B.L.	CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W.F.Brown.	11th ,, Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
P.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m, on the day of sailing, o convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
1st, 15th, and 29th August,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates fo Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.
PO			10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	... ..	on the 25th August, 1888.
STURA	... ..	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	G. Costanzo	4,200	600	7th Sept.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	9th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th August.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Tons.	Commander	Sailing date
CLAN GRAHAM	3,000	J. Alexanderson	on or about 9th August.

THIS steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of passengers, and passengers can be booked through to London overland from Marseilles.

The saloon and cabins are all on the upper deck.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th July, 1888.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE fine s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Capt. DELTBSON, sails as above on or about the 27th August, 1888. For Freight and passage apply to—

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Samuel Street, 3rd August, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ARMENIA	G. Read	3035	480	6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
S.S. WERNETH HALL.	W. Boulton	4,100	500	11th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons (at 11 a.m., on 12th instant after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingab, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," on THURSDAY, 9th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on TUESDAY, 7th August, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at noon.

FOR MARMAGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY

CALLING AT RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Marmagao every SATURDAY, at noon, and Marmagao every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train.

Bombay to Marmagao	1st class	Rs. 20
Do.	2nd class	,, 10
Do.	Deck, without diet	,, 5

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th August, 1888. Agents.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

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TREACHER and Co., Ld., beg to inform their numerous customers that they have made arrangements to DELIVER GOODS to any part of Bombay FREE OF COOLIE HIRE. The first despatch will leave their establishment at 10 a. m. and the second at 3 p. m.

J. R. MORGAN,
Acting Manager.

PUMILIO PINE TREE SOAP.

THIS Soap will be found most refreshing and agreeable.

Per box, 12 As. ; per dozen boxes, Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.

REQUIREMENTS FOR TAXIDERMY.

	Rs.	a.
COMPLETE SET OF INSTRUMENTS for Bird-stuffing, consisting of Scalpels, Gouges, Forceps, and Scissors, in Mahogany case ...per set	25	0
TAXIDERMIST'S COMPANION, in Morocco Leather Case, consisting of Scissors, Scalpels, Forceps, Brain Scoop, and Hook Pricker ...	12	8
GOUGES, straight and curved Ivory Handle, each ...	2	4
KNIVES, various shapes, Ivory Handle,....each	2	12
ARSENICAL SOAP, for preserving Skins, in Jars ...each Re. 1-2 and	2	0
Special Quotations for quantity.		
SKINNING KNIVES, curved, 7 inches....each	1	6
,, ,, ,, 8 inches.....each	1	12
ARTIFICIAL ANIMAL AND BIRD'S EYES.		
ANIMALS EYES AS FOLLOWS :—Tiger, Panther, Leopard, Cheetah, Bison, Sambhur, Nilgai, Spotted Deer, Boar, Wildcat, Alligator, Black Buck, &c.. &c ....per pair Re. 1-4 to	6	0
BIRD'S EYES.—Flamingo, Eagle, Bustard, Stock, Florican, Golden Plover, Peacock, Heron, Hawk, Indian Jay, &c., &c., &c....per pair as. 8 to ...	3	0
ENTOMOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.		
Complete Set, mounted in Ivory Handles, consisting of four Knives of various shapes, Spring Forceps, and a pair of Scissors, in Morocco Case ...	11	0
COLLECTING BOXES, DEAL, from Rs. 1-4 to	2	0
ENTOMOLOGICAL CORK, Doz. Sheets ...	2	0
FORCEPS ... each	2	4
INSECT CASES ... each	5	0
INSECT KILLING BOTTLES ...	2	0
KILLING BOXES, ZINC		
PINS, Kirby's best mixed ... per oz.	1	8
SCISSORS, per pair, Straight, Rs. 2-4 ; Curved.	2	12
SETTING BOARDS ...from as. 14 to	1	8
BUTTERELY NETS...from Rs. 3 to	10	8

All Requisites for preparing and mounting Microscopic Objects, Solutions, and Necessaries for preserving Specimens.

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CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS' INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

[This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY ;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIONS ON TOUR.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

GEM AIR GUNS.

IN ALL Departments Treacher and Company Limited's first aim is to offer only such Goods as will be found reliable and really of good value. They, therefore, beg to place before the Public the following Guns, which will be found of the most utility and value :—

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
No. 1 Gun ...	31	0	No. 3 Gun ...	45	0
Slugs, per Thousand ...	1	8	Slugs, per Thousand ...	2	4
Darts, per doz.. ...	1	8	Darts, per doz. ...	1	12

Spare Springs to suit each size, each... ... Re. 1-8.
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INSPECTION IS SOLICITED.

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PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOSH"

"INNOCENTIA"

FULLY MAINTAINS ITS POSITION AS ONE OF THE BEST WHISKIES EVER IMPORTED INTO INDIA.

REALLY GOOD.
OLD,
PURE, AND WHOLESOME.
Per dozen, Rs. 24.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

F. ROWLAND & SON,

CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Made to order at the Factory, Foras Road,
MILITARY SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS,
LEATHER MACHINE BELTING AND LACES,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS.

Always on hand a large Stock of BUFFALO and COW HIDES, pit-tanned and dressed (or pit-tanned only if required) suitable for Belting Harness and Laces.

Also COUNTRY BASILS AND ROLLER SKINS.

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LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50 ; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45 ; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34 ; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2⅜ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45 ; Silver, Rs. 80, 85 ; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

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ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, /W/ AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

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DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

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The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

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BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.

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WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	,,	,,	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,,	,,	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	,,	,,	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	,,	,,	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	,,	,,	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	,,	,,	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	,,	,,	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	,,	,,	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	,,	,,	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	,,	,,	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	,,	,,	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe......	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong...	,,	1	0	0	,,
Souchong............	,,	0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES. SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

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- SUPPILES of every description procu[illegible] rate.

Terms and particulars [illegible] *application.*

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ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 fe[illegible]t long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For ev[illegible]ery additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm ex[illegible] will have the [illegible]hibiting a board, say 4 square feet [illegible] advertisem[illegible] advantage of having their business ad[illegible] statio[illegible] read by thousands of Passengers on one [illegible] platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

[illegible]pecial arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. “BRITANNIA” has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages, exceeding 30 cwts. in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

RATES FOR CONVEYANCE OF RACE HORSES.

WITH reference to the advertisement, dated 30th June, 1888, regarding the concession for carriage of race horses over the E. I. Railway during the ensuing racing season, at one single fare and a tenth for the double journey, the public are advised that the concession will have effect from 15th September next, and will hold good until 31st March, 1889.

D. W. CAMPBELL,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd August, 1888.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING, CO., LD.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION having been made to this Company by BAI DIVALI, widow of the late Mr. GOCULDAS CHASANDAS, for the issue of a New Share Certificate of Share No. 678, of which her deceased husband, Mr. Goculdas Chasandas, was the Registered Shareholder, on the ground that the Original Share Certificate has been lost. Notice is hereby given that such new Share Certificate will be issued to the applicant, unless this Company has notice of some legal claim to the said share within fourteen days from THIS DATE.

By order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE SEAFORDE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 79, Meadows Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1888, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1887.
2. To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
JAMSETJEE PESTONJEE RANDARIA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4

“Bombay Gazette” Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

NOTICE is hereby given that SONEES PAROO OOMERSEY, PERAJ OOMERSEY, and DONGERSEY OOMERSEY have contracted to Mortgage with the Trustees of the Estate of the late KANJEE KHETSEY all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of the Musjid Bunder Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 175 square yards, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 836 and Street Nos. 150, 154, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Memon Yunis Noor Mahomed, on or towards the west by the property of Memon Esmail Khuudwani, on or towards the south by the said Musjid Bunder Road, and on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Sonees Paroo Oomersey, Peraj Oomersey, and Dongersey Oomersey, and their tenant. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office, No. 41, Meadow Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same (if any) will be considered as null and void.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1888.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Attorney for the Trustees of the Estate of the late Kanjee Khetsey.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING & WEAVING CO., Limited.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Marine Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1888, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1888.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of the one retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 18th August, 1888, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

AUCTION SALE of the GOOD WILL of the firm of Messrs. JAMES MACKINTOSH and COMPANY, of Bombay and London.

In consequence of the death of the late J. A. P. MACKINTOSH, the partnership formerly existing between him, CHABILDAS LULLOOBHOY and J. R. K. JOHNSON as shipbrokers carrying on business at Bombay and London under the style of James Mackintosh and Company has been DISSOLVED. The good will, name, and style of the old firm belongs to the estate of the said J. A. P. Mackintosh, deceased, and will be offered for sale by Public Auction by order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice of England by Mr. BOMANJEE DOSABHOY, Auctioneer, at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, National Bank Building, Bombay, at 5 p. m., on THURSDAY, the 23rd of August, 1888. The said Chabildas Lulloobhoy and J. R. K. Johnson are entitled and intend carry on business as shipbrokers in Bombay and London on their own account. But the purchaser will be entitled to the exclusive use of the trade name of James Mackintosh and Company and to the good will offered for sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the office of the undersigned.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1888.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Solicitors for the Executrix of the said J. A. P. Mackintosh in London and for the Administrator of his estate in Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the half-year ended 30th June, 1888.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment, made by the Board, of Mr. S. D. Sassoon as Director, in place of Mr. Jamsetjee N. Petit, deceased.
4. To pass the following Special Resolution :—

That Article 93 of the Articles of Association of the Company be and is hereby rescinded, and that in lieu thereof, the following article be substituted :—

“93. The firm of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co. (howsoever that firm may for the time being be constituted) shall be the Secretaries and Agents of the Company, and shall receive a commission equal to 10 per cent upon the net profits of the Company, such [illegible] amount to be paid to them half-yearly, and shall also receive a monthly office allowance of Rs. 500 per month, [illegible] remuneration for all trouble and expenses, except books, stationery, printing, stamps, petty disbursements, and law charges, that may be incurred on behalf of the Company, provided that the aggregate of the Commission and office allowance payable in and one year shall never exceed the sum of Rs. 12,000.”

5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 4 each

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOFORTES.

A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.

At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

1 Plain Square	by	Schroder	Rs. 250
2 „	„	Soundy	„ 275
3 „	„	Collard and Collard	„ 325
4 Semi-Grand	„	Erard	„ 360
5 Plain Square	„	Maud	„ 250
6 „	„	Doener	„ 650
7 Semi-Grand	„	Broadwood	„ 400
8 Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard by Chappel.			„ 300

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 10th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1888.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 10th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1888.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 10th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1888.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 10th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1888.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 10th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1888.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 10th instant, to registered Shareholders on the 3rd August, 1888.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West India should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAIS FIN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them ; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. [illegible] and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—“WALTER DE ROOS, London,” in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS, world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE ; W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage, 1 annas

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

PHIPSON AND Co. have now received a Supply of the 1884 VINTAGE of POMMERY and GRENO'S CHAMPAGNE, which has proved to be equal to that of 1874.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to “Z,” care of this paper.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE ; old, matured. “The Square Bottle” of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS would do well in asking for prices of our Crockery, Glassware, and Cutlery, as we defy any firm to compete with our prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FRESH ITALIAN STORES and GENERAL PROVISION.—CAL. COLONNELLO & SON., 11, Opposite the Prince's Dock.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT either as Plate-layer, or on Girder Bridge Works. English and Indian experience.—Address “RAILS,” *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a competent SPINNING MASTER for a Up-country Cotton Mill, one who understands ring and mule twist. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to “B.,” care of this paper.

WANTED, for November by a German lady, Hanoverian, RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS. Music, English, French, and elementary Violin.—“H. H.,” care of POST-MASTER, Kodaikanal, Madras.

WANTED, an AGENCY for Home and Foreign Markets in Tobacco, Cigars, Native Oils, Cotton, and Jute ; good Houses only.—Apply “MERCHANT,” 41, Meadow St., Bombay.

WANTED, a good BILLIARD MARKER. —Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institution, Parel.

WANTED, a smart and energetic CLERK with general knowledge for a large shop in Bombay. Must know Book-keeping and be a good Salesman. Has the opportunity in a short time to become Manager of the business. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials, and state salary expected, to “235,” care of this paper.

ENGLISH HOME in a private gentleman's family for 2 or 3 children. Healthily situated in Kent, near London. Good educational advantages. Highest references. Terms £60 per annum for one. £100 for two.—Address C., care of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each ; Dinner, Rs. 2.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper-storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS of every description. Latest catalogue forwarded on application to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

DOLLS ! DOLLS ! ! TOYS! TOYS ! !—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles. —PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—“FOMALHAUT,” *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLORS, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.—The best make, direct from the White Mountain Freezer Co. Sole Importers, H. Ballantine & Co. Special smallest size exported, Rs. 4 each.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5 ; postage 4 annas.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of NICKELSILVER WATCHES, at Rs. 7, 10 and 12, with case, glass, spring, and with guarantee—L. STEFFENAUER, Fort, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2- ; Postage, 4 annas.

CARTER'S SEEDS in hermetically closed boxes, just received, Vegetable—each Rs. 3, 6-8 and 2-8. Flower—each Rs. 5, 7-8 and 10.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Chains, etc., made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO., Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers, 59, Meadows Street.

REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, RUGS and WRAPPERS, in Neat and Bold Checks, Tartans, Fawn and other Colors, Rug Straps, &c., a large selection at Moderate Prices. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
888.

Printed and published at the “BOMBAY GAZETTE” Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 25th August, 1888, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. MERRIMAN, Col.,
Hony. Secy.

23rd July, 1888.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 28th August, 1888, at 5-30 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 23rd July, 1888.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the article “COPRA” will be tested for tonnage, on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p. m., at the godowns of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 2nd August, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

“CRITERION HOTEL”

situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.—MOST delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay and overlooking the sea. Patronised by the *elite* of Bombay and the other Presidencies, the Aristocracy of England, and the Crown Heads of Europe. Unequalled in comfort, cleanliness, accommodation. Officers of the United Services, studying languages, will find this establishment suitable to their purpose. It is pronounced by the highest Medical Authorities in the land to be a perfect sanitarium for invalids. Unsolicited and unsurpassed testimonials.

The Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate vicinity.

GOLSPIE HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, WARMINSTER, WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND.—Miss Wilkins is prepared to receive in her long-established Institution Families from India, at strictly inclusive and moderate Terms. A sound and liberal education guaranteed, with home care and attention.—Reference to Parents in Calcutta and Bombay.

“RANGOON GAZETTE.”

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

☞ Under special arrangements the “Rangoon Gazette” is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE IN GOOD CONDITION.

Steam propelling anchor heave-up boat, with 5-ton steam winch.

Length 59 feet, beam 13 feet, depth 5½ feet, specially imported for Jubilee Bridge works at a cost of Rs. 19,110-4-10. Offers invited.

Full particulars on application to the Controller of Stores, E. I. Railway, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

D. W. CAMPBELL,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th July 1888.

TAKE NOTICE

MESSRS. GOKHALE, KOLASKER and COMPANY, has been appointed AGENTS for India and Ceylon for the “WATERPROOF MATERIALS COMPANY, Limited.” This wonderful Patent Material for making all description of Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing for Summer ware being porous, but warranted Waterproof, Sheets, Bags, Awnings, Ship and Yacht Sails, Tents, Blinds, &c., &c. No rats or vermin of any kind will touch it. Pattern Books and Samples to be seen at Messrs. Gokhale, Kolasker and Company, 105, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. Gentlemen's suits weighing from twenty ounces.

GEORGE DOVE,
Company's Representative.

Bombay, 13th, July, 1888.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Court of Secunderabad to Mrs. LOUISA TATE, Widow of the late WILLIAM TATE, of Secunderabad, who died intestate, on the 23rd of May, 1888, and whereas the said Louisa Tate has constituted and appointed EDWIN RICHARD FREEBORN, Esquire, of Bombay, to be her true and lawful attorney for the purpose of administering the said Estate of the deceased, William Tate, it is hereby notified that all persons having Claims against the said Estate are required within One Month from the date hereof, to submit their claims to the undersigned, after which date no claim will be recognised. All persons who are indebted to, or who hold any property of, the said estate, are also required forthwith to pay the amount of their debts, or deliver up such property, to the said E. R. Freeborn, Esq., either at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, or at No. 79, Oxford Street, Secunderabad.

G. W. LEACH, Pleader,
Attorney for E. R. Freeborn, Esq.

Secunderabad, 9th July, 1888.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, at the S. M. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STORES, at HUBLI—

10 Portable Engines, 10 H.-P.
2 Do. do. 12 H.-P.

Also the following Centrifugal and Contractors Pumps:—

5 Eight inch Centrifugal Pumps “Invincible.”
4 Seven inch do. do.
16 Six inch do. do.
4 Four inch Contractors' Pumps.
7 Six inch do.
1 Six and-a-half inch do.
1 Eight and-a-quarter inch do.
1 Two and-a-half inch do.

The Portable Engines and Pumps have all been in use, but they will be put into working order before being sent away.

The Agent and Chief Engineer, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, is prepared to receive offers for any of the above.

They are open to inspection to any one wanting them.

Apply to
AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
S. M. Railway,
Dharwar.

BERIGNY AND Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS
BOOKSELLERS, &c.,

BEG to draw the attention of their constituents and the public to the neat little turned Wooden Case in which every phial of medicine that goes out of their Establishment is packed.

These Cases, while they ensure the bottles against breakage, will also be found very convenient and useful.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

BERIGNY & Co.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249½, High Holborn, LONDON.

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ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____________ Day of ____________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________
Address ____________
Occupation ____________
____________188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
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or any of the Agents of the Company.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
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The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
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MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ....£300,690
„ 1885 ....£988,156
„ 1886 ....£955,039

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods to ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured to [illegible] either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871............	£2,196,972	15	8	1881............	£4,673,299	5	1
1876............	£3,494,950	1	4	1886............	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. “Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.”

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See “The Times,” July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words “Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne” on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..............................£800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

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HEAD OFFICE.—39 a, Threadneedle Street, London.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£465,250.
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LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LD.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

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THE “LITERARY ALBUM.”

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE “LITERARY ALBUM” contains an attractive array of selections from Current Periodical Literature.—The “Bombay Gazette.”

Some of the articles in the “LITERARY ALBUM” are manifestly full of interest for folks in this country.—The “Times of India.”

We recommend the “LITERARY ALBUM” to the public.—The “Advocate of India.”

An annual compilation of the “ALBUM” will not only be a welcome addition to the library, but a handy volume for reference.—The “Indian Spectator.”

Our thanks are due to Mr.   for sending us the June number of the “LITERARY ALBUM,” which contains a good deal of excellent reading, portions of which we shall endeavour from time to time to lay before our readers. The “ALBUM” is an exceedingly well got up periodical, ATTRACTIVE IN FORM, printed in CLEAR TYPE, and on GOOD PAPER. From the variety of interesting matter it contains, besides its adaptation to the general reader, it will be found a VERY USEFUL companion to the man of leisure and the railway traveller. The number for June contains a portrait of our present Viceroy, and a short biographical sketch of His Excellency, which we hope to give in our next issue.—The (Hyderabad, Deccan) “Daily Athenæum.” June 28.

ANNUAL LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 3 only.—Apply at the Ripon Printing Press, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

A NEW DRESS FOR SIXPENCE.

A Glasgow lady having a dress long since discarded on account of its faded appearance, was persuaded by a friend to try a packet of the celebrated DIAMOND DYES. To her surprise and delight, she found, after having dyed her dress, that she had a garment fully equal to new at the small cost of sixpence. Finding it so simple to use with such satisfactory results, she was induced to dye other articles—such as coats, stockings, ribbons, feathers, children's garments, &c.—and so she replenished the family wardrobe at a very slight expense. The economical housewife can save many pounds a year.

BY USING THE

DIAMOND DYES.

They are so simple a Child could use them.

Each packet will colour from one to 6 pounds of goods, according to depth of shade. All colours warranted fast and durable, and entirely different and superior to all other dyes. Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and other dark and rich colours so much desired by all, but hitherto not obtainable of good quality, can now be procured by using the DIAMOND DYES, which are to be obtained of all chemists. Large sized packet, sixpence. A beautiful Sample Card, showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions can be obtained free of charge from any chemist. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., 1 & 2, Australian Avenue, London, E. C. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, POONAH and BYCULLA.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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Quarterly ....

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY,

Poona Sky Races.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Malda (s), from Calcutta; Iran (s), Cardiff; Britannia (s), Liverpool; and Poseidon (s), Trieste.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Britannia entered yesterday and the s. s. Apollo left the dock on the 5th inst.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Iran and Poseidon entered, and the s. s. Mobile and Bormida left, the dock on the 5th instant.

Polo.—The game to-day will be:—Black and Yellow—Messrs. Barton, Cobbold, Edwards, and Lovett, *vs.* White—Messrs. Graham, Dixon, Nathan, and Prevost. Play to commence at 5-15 p.m.

Reported Theft.—Ameerali Nusseralli, the proprietor of a printing press at Chimna Butcher Street, who lives on the premises, reported to the police that at about 11 a.m., on Sunday, his servant, named Hymutt Hoosein, had stolen three gold buttons with chain attached, and two silver watches, valued at Rs. 95, and absconded. The accused is alleged to have made off to Indore.

Burglary at Mahim.—Pandoorung Nillajee, living in Agiar Bazaar Road, Mahim, reported that his house was broken into by some one on the night of the 3rd instant. An entrance appears to have been effected by a ladder lying in complainant's compound, and a wooden box, containing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 142, was removed into the compound, where it was broken open and rifled of its contents.

The Proprietary High. School.—Mr. Nussurwanjee Manekjee Petit has set apart a sum of money in Port Trust Bonds in order to apply the interest on it to the awarding of a prize to the candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest marks from the Proprietary School, of which his worthy son, the late Mr. Jamshedji, was a distinguished scholar, and from which he passed the University Entrance Examination.

Theft.—Cassum Jeewa, a noted character, was yesterday charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing six chairs, valued at Rs. 11, upon three different occasions within the past week, from the tea-shop of Hussain Khodadad, in Bhendy Bazaar Road. The complainant last week reported to the police that several chairs had been stolen from his shop, and which he could not account for. The police were kept on the alert, and on Saturday night the accused was observed by a policeman seated on a chair outside the complainant's shop. After drinking tea and finding the shop-keeper's attention engaged he quietly walked off with the chair. The policeman followed the accused to the shop of a dealer in old furniture at the Chore Bazaar, and arrested him. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Butterfield charged Mea Ahmed Goolam Hoosein and six other Mahomedans, before Mr. Hamilton, with gaming in a common gaming-house with cards and money. The first man was also charged with keeping the gaming-house. Mr. D'Souza appeared to defend the men, three of whom, Mahomed Hoosein, Ahmed Ibraim, and Mahomed Budroodin showed marks of injuries. Mahomed Hoosein, who was the second accused, was severely hurt on the forehead, and was assisted by his comrades while standing in the dock.

Inspector Butterfield deposed to having known the house, situated in the native town, for a long time as one used for gaming. It was owned by one Mea Jose. He obtained a warrant to enter the place so far back as the 21st ult., and on Sunday afternoon having learnt that the prisoners were gambling, proceeded there in company of Constable Webb, a jemadar, Morar Essoo, and five other policemen. They entered the house as quietly as possible, and went upstairs to a room on the first floor. Witness noticed that a little boy ran up before him, and made a rush for the room in which he knew the accused were playing. He stopped the boy and made him keep quiet, as witness suspected he had been on the look-out for the police. The door was shut and witness burst it open. On entering it he found the accused seated round a mat, on which there was money, and the first prisoner in the act of shuffling a pack of cards. A search was made in the room, which was completely unfurnished, and one other pack of cards and a Khoran was found. In his answers to the Magistrate and Mr. D'Souza witness stated that he did not know how the accused who were hurt received their injuries. He did not see any of them struck, nor did he strike any one himself, though he and the other policemen carried sticks. Mr. Butterfield admitted the accused made no resistance, but added that they did attempt to escape, and might have been injured in the endeavours the native policemen made to detain them. Constable Webb corroborated Inspector Butterfield, and also stated he had not used a cane he carried.

The Jemadar Morar Esso was the next witness. He detailed the circumstances of the arrest, and maintained that he could not explain how the men received their injuries. They must have got them while running away.

Mr. D'Souza: Do people get injuries on their foreheads and wheals on their backs by running away?

The witness believed they dashed their head against the door posts. He denied that the police struck any of them, though he saw some of the men bleeding, and mentioned the matter to Mr. Butterfield.

In further answering Mr. D'Souza, the witness denied that he saw any injuries on the accused. There was no rush, as the men sat down when they were told to do so.

The Magistrate: Were you carrying sticks?

Witness: No, none of us carried sticks.

The Magistrate: Then Mr. Butterfield does not tell the truth when he said you did?

Witness: It was raining, and we had umbrellas. Continuing, he said, none of them had their batons, as they were in plain clothes. The accused stated in hospital that they injured themselves while trying to run away, but witness did not hear them say so.

Mr. D'Souza then addressed the court and pointed out to the Magistrate that the police had appeared to have grossly exceeded their powers in this case, and had maltreated his clients very shamefully. He fully exonerated the European police officers from every blame, but the conduct of the native policemen called for the severest censure from his Worship. Mr. D'Souza denied that his client had gambled, and averred that they had merely played for amusement, He contended it had not been proved that the house was a common resort for gamblers, and asked for the acquittal of the accused. In conclusion, Mr. D'Souza said he had been instructed to apply for a summons against the police for assaulting his clients.

The magistrate then questioned the accused as to their injuries. The second man said he was playing cards when the door was burst open and the police entered. As soon as the jemadar came in he hit the last accused and then struck him with a bamboo stick on the forehead. The jemadar caught him by the back of the neck and then told him to remain quiet, or he would kill him.

The Magistrate: Did any one else strike you?—No one else struck me.

The Magistrate: You only received one blow on the head?—Yes. I felt giddy and bled much.

The other two men also complained of having been struck by the police.

In giving his decision in the case the Magistrate said there was no doubt gambling had taken place. An offence had been committed, and the house was a common gaming house within the Act. The police were authorized to enter the house and arrest the accused, which they accordingly did. But under the circumstances of the case, considering the injuries which had been inflicted on the accused, his Worship simply warned and acquitted them. His Worship added that of course the case would not stop here. It reflected a great deal of discredit and disgrace on the police for the way they had behaved in the case. Here was a body of policemen, numbering eight men, headed by two European officers, all armed with sticks, who burst open a door of a house, entered, and then attacked six unarmed men, who positively made no attempt at resistance and hardly attempted to escape. All the police had not been examined, and the accused merely pointed to the jemadar as the cause of their injuries, but it seemed to his Worship as possible that several persons other than the jemadar had taken part in inflicting the injuries. It certainly was disgraceful and reflected discredit on Mr. Butterfield and Mr. Webb that they allowed the assault to take place without checking it. The men seemed to have been beyond the control of their superiors. His Worship thought it was necessary that the matter should be referred to the Commissioner of Police for inquiries, who would no doubt mete out the punishment adequate to the case. The money, Re. 1-10, was ordered to be returned to the men, and his Worship left it open to Mr. D' Souza to make any application against the police.

THE PROPOSED PHARMACOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The Bombay Medical Union have addressed the following letter to Government on the subject of a Pharmacological Institute:—

From the President and Secretaries of the Bombay Medical Union, Bombay,

To the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Poona.

Sir,—We have the honor to request you to be good enough to submit the following for his Excellency's consideration. The subject of devoting the donation of Rs. 1,25,000 to the best possible institution has of late engrossed the attention of the Bombay public, and two schemes have been freely discussed by the Native and English press. It is being suggested on the one hand that a Children's Hospital would be best object to which the donation may be devoted, on the other hand the claims of a Pharmacological Laboratory are being urged in preference to those of the Hospital. Both the schemes are viewed with certain amount of partiality from social and educational points of view.

The Bombay Medical Union at a special general meeting held on 29th July last, after careful consideration of both the schemes, specially with regard to having the right thing at the right time, passed a resolution in favour of the Laboratory scheme, which, in their opinion, if approved by his Excellency, would really be supplying a long-felt want. The resolution is as follows:—

"That of the two schemes now before Government, to which the grant of a lakh and quarter Rupees from the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Kt., is sought to be applied, *viz.*, first, that of establishing a large and independent Children's Hospital, and second, that of establishing a Pharmacological Scientific Institute, with all its requirements, and endowing it with a special professorship to conduct scientific research operations, it is the opinion of the Bombay Medical Union that the latter is of greater importance and necessity, not only to the Bombay Presidency, but also to the whole of India."

This resolution has been arrived at after duly considering the relative merits of each of the two schemes, based on educational and other grounds. With regard to the Hospital scheme it can be reasonably asked—

I. Has the Hospital been a long-felt want socially? The people have not felt the want of it, and had they done so, it is quite reasonable to suppose that Bombay liberality would not have required much appealing to. Not a single hint is to be found in any native paper. On the contrary, now that a want of such a hospital has been suggested to the natives, they have quite unequivocally expressed themselves against it, and cleared away the misapprehension of well-meaning Englishmen who felt the want for the poor natives.

II. Has there been any accommodation at all for sick children in the existing Hospitals, and has it been found insufficient? Accommodation for sick children is found sufficient in the Sir Jamsetjee and the Cama Hospitals. No Surgeon General in his report has hitherto indicated the desirability of endowing a special ward or Hospital for children in connection with the Sir Jamsetjee and the Gokuldas Hospitals, or of extending the children's ward in the Cama Hospital owing to overcrowding. No Principal of the Grant College has ever indicated the want of a large Children's Hospital. Native mothers have been persuaded in vain to leave their children in the wards of the J. J. Hospital. It is said if there were a large hospital, children would be found to fill it with. But it can be easily seen that this is not a valid argument. At the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital children are brought to the outpatient department, and out of these such as require hospital treatment are advised to be kept in, but very few indeed have followed such advise, and that too for surgical treatment only. The Cama Hospital, which is one for women and children, has a children's ward of 9 beds. Even these 9 beds are scarcely used by Native children. Perhaps one or two may be found occupied at intervals of months. This being the case, we are sure the hospital authorities cannot assert that Native children had been refused admission for want of accommodation.

With regard to the Laboratory it may be safely asserted that its want is evident even from other grounds than educational. The masses are yet much inclined to the use of Native drugs. These are being used by inexperienced hands, and that too at random. If the Native Materia Medica were to be scientifically sifted, and the properties of the drugs be clearly made out, would not the masses be benefited by the right use of their native medicines by their qualified doctors, and thus be saved from the hands of unwary charlatans?

Further, India abounds with a multitude of potent indigenous drugs. A scientific enquiry has the likelihood of making known many cheap native productions which can easily replace the expensive importations from foreign countries, thus securing to the public cheap and efficacious medicines.

But more than that, the finding out of useful articles will lead to new industries, and examples of these are many. To mention one of the latest, Lanoline has been discovered to be a better basis not only for medicinal ointments, but for soaps also. Factories are at work in Germany to develop this new soap basis.

Knowing the public in general have a great predilection for Native drugs, practitioners have tried their best to investigate them, but not with the desired success, simply for want of a proper institution for work; the fact is a patent one, and needs bus mention.

To briefly review the merits of the two schemes from an educational point of view: 1st, as regards the Hospital.

If it is an educational want badly felt, has any Principal of the College indicated it ere now? But if the want be now felt by the lecturer on diseases of women and children, can it not be met by accommodating a few children in a ward in the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital? If it is anticipated that a single ward would not suffice, cannot a couple of ward be kept separate for children only in the Bai Motlibai Hospital shortly to be established. For imparting instruction on diseases of children to the students of a Medical College a special large Hospital for children is not at all necessary. A teaching medical college has always a general hospital attached to it, and wards provided for the study of various branches of medicine. All the teaching Hospitals of the west possesses a ward of from 10 to 20 cots for children, and this provision has always sufficed to turn out the best of physicians in diseases of children. It is certainly strange that the Bombay students require, or are thought to require, a large Children's Hospital attached to their college for instruction in diseases of children. They might as well feel the want of a fever hospital—dental hospital—skin disease hospital—nervous disease hospital, &c., and want them to be attached to the college. With the exception of very few special diseases, which are less in number here than what are found in the West, children's diseases are not so very totally different from those of the adults. In treating children we have only to take into consideration their tender age, and their pretty little ways are to be learnt to be able to understand their peculiar language, but for that 20 cots will do as much as 200.

Again, in India there are not so many medical cases requiring hospital treatment as is the case in Europe; only surgical cases, and these are not so many, crop up occasionally, and they do find hospital treatment. In the west senior students, and especially graduates do attend special hospitals for children; similarly our students *can*, if they choose, go to the Cama Hospital, and as we learn, Dr. Pechy would be glad to see them there.

With regard to the Laboratory scheme, it may be stated that it will be advantageous for the students and the profession generally, from educational point of view.

I. It will be a departure in the way of instructing students at the Grant Medical College in therapeutics as has been lately done in the west.

II. At present students do not receive, as is the case in all European schools of medicine, any course of systematic lectures on therapeutics proper during their senior course.

III. While lecturing on materia medica during the junior course, the lecturer only deals with the chemistry, botany, and pharmacy of drugs, and the therapeutics ars taught only by way of annotation.

IV. It will serve as a centre for the local profession to keep up the therapeutic investigations, and carry out individually or collectively anything that might be suggestive in the Indian drugs in the course of practice.

V. It will not only be a place for therapeutic investigations, but also for experimental pathology, and would afford facilities for bacteriological work as well.

VI. The local profession is unable to do any original work in the field of scientific medicine, not from any incapability, but from want of material and opportunities. The Research Institute would be, therefore, supplying a long-felt want.

VII. It will be an institution in India for the diffusion of knowledge of Indian drugs in particular, and of the morbid phenomena of Indian diseases in general throughout the whole of India, and even to the far west.

In conclusion, we beg to submit that opportunities like the present, of starting such a Scientific Institution are very few, and it is much to be desired that Sir Dinshaw's donation be applied to this purpose. It will not be at all difficult to appeal to public sentiment and feelings should a want for a Children's Hospital be felt. But indeed all the accommodation the contemplated Hospital can afford can easily be provided without touching Sir Dinshaw's donation. With its further extension the Cama Hospital is to have in all 25 cots for children. A ward in the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital can well nigh accommodate 20 and more, and as many, if not more, might be placed in the new Motlibai Hospital. Again, in these days of straitened finances the maintenance of the Children's Hospital would cost Government annually in all probability, besides the expenditure on the purchase of the site, nearly four times the amount, if not more, required for the establishment and maintenance of the Laboratory.

And last, but not least, we may mention that the Laboratory scheme is particularly agreeable to the donor himself (he having such great predilections for Indian drugs), and was so ardently advocated in public by his Excellency the Governor. The Children's Hospital is not approved of by the present Principal of the College, and the late Principal Dr. Carter was in favour of the Laboratory, and took great interest in drafting a scheme for its organization.

For these reasons, on behalf of the Medical Union, we have the honour to state in conclusion for the information of his Excellency that should he be pleased to sanction the scheme for a Laboratory, he will be adding to the educational efficiency of the Grant Medical College, meeting with the wishes of the public and of the local medical profession, and giving a helping hand to the cause of original research in the vast fields of Indian Materia Medica and Indian Diseases, without in the least coming in the way of treatment of sick children, for whom ample accommodation can be at present very easily found on the lines laid down above, and for whom, if further hospital accommodation is found necessary at any future date, Bombay charity will not be backward in coming to their help.

DARING BURGLARY.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Lyall charged Akbarkhan Sirdarkhan and Moona Mirabux, bricklayers, before Mr. Hamilton, with housebreaking and the theft of an iron-safe containing Rs. 540 in currency notes, the property of Aga Mahomed Shirazi. It appeared that on the 2nd inst. the complainant reported to the police that an iron-safe had been stolen from his office in Mody Street, Fort. Inquiries were made by the police, but till last Saturday no clue was obtained, and then the two accused, acting as innocent informers, told a sepoy doing duty in the B. Division that they knew where the safe was concealed, and who had stolen it. This information was taken for what it was worth by Mr. McDermott, to whom the matter was brought. He made inquiries, and had reason to suspect the informers themselves, whom he at once detained as the thieves. The information given by the men was partly correct, as the police found in the house they pointed out a small piece of an iron safe but not the safe. Further inquiries were made, and the accused were found to have been participators in a daring burglary which had taken place in the native town some weeks earlier. This fact strengthened the suspicions entertained of the accused, and they eventually implicated a young Mahomedan, named Edroos, the son of an ex-policeman of Thanna. A search was once more made in the house, and after a long delay the safe was eventually discovered, buried deep in the floor of the house. It was ascertained subsequently that one of the prisoners had been employed in building the house of the complainant and was conversant with its interior. The complainant lived on the third storey, and the men had got up there through an adjoining house which was building. They entered the office through a window which opened on to the adjoining house. The men then most daringly carried off the safe, going down the ordinary staircase used by the residents of the place. This was at two o'clock in the morning, and they were not met by any one. A victoria was engaged by one of them, and the safe carried to the house of Edroos. It appeared that it was owing to Edroos and the accused falling out that the police had been set on the track. A remand was granted by the magistrate to enable Mr. McDermott and Mr. Lyall to make further investigation, as the men were supposed to have had a hand in numerous burglaries.

HIGH COURT.—August 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

425-87—Tobin and R—Bai Kasi vs Bai Achrat and another—Balkrishna and D—Part heard.
506-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Gopal Thackersey and another vs Thackersey Morarji and others—Mansuklal and D.
383-86—Little, S F and N—Ahmed bin Shaik Essa Khaliffa and others vs Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa and others—Payne, G and S.
470-87—Jefferson, B and D—Kanoba Ramchunderji and others vs Bai Jumnabai—Little, S F and N.

For further directions on special Commissioner's Report.

126-86—Winter, B and B—Jamsetji Pestonji Pochaji and others vs Shapurji Nouroji Pochaji and others—Mulji, B B, Tobin and R, and in person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs. Rahimbhoy Hubbibbhoy—Mansuklal and D—Part heard.
185-88—Chalk, W and S—Narondas Haridas and others vs Cursondas Shamji—Mansuklal and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

231-88—T A Bland—Chunilal Veduchund and others vs Hiralal Maneckchund—Khunderao M.
258-88—Nanu and H—Mahomedally Moola Doosingji and others vs Goolam Hoosen Abdoolji.
260-88—Hore, C and B—Tikaram Sitaram vs Bainipursad Brijimoundas—Mirza, H K.
270-88—In person Narron Javat vs Goverdhundas Purmanundas.
280-88—Mansuklal and D—Peerbhoy Nuthoo vs Kalidas Manordas and anothers—Mirza, H K.

Long Causes.

71-88—Little, S F and N—Mithabai vs Moolbai and another—Macfarlane, E and H, and In person—Part heard.
59-88—Mirza, H K—Hemchund Premchund vs F L Charles—Crawford and B—Part heard (not to be called on.)
119-88—In person, a pauper—Habiboola Russool vs Noorbe and another—Part heard.
434-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Hurgowandas Cooberdas vs Joonas Haji Ahmed—Jefferson, B and D.
76-88—In person a pauper—Balaram Bapoo vs Sitabai—In person.
79-88—Payne, G and S—Vazirbhoy Thavur vs Allibhoy Assin—Thakurdas, D and C.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

99-86—Pestonji and R—Jehangir Dhunjibhoy Surti vs Perozebai—H Bicknell.

THE AFRICAN MINING DISASTER.

A Cape Town telegram said:—From particulars now received of the disaster at Kimberley, it seems that on Wednesday, the 18th ult., at seven o'clock, when the shifts were being changed at the De Beers mine, the hauling wire broke, and the skip, in which there were seven miners, ran down the incline shaft. It is supposed that the lamps ignited the wood casing of the shaft, which blazed up, cutting off all egress. The smoke filled the mine, putting out the lights. A panic ensued, in which the natives and Europeans, who became massed in the galleries, were suffocated. There were over 700 men below at the time. 400 have been extricated alive. Upwards of 200 are missing, and believed to be dead, including 25 Europeans.

A telegram received at the London offices of the De Beers Mining Company, gives the names of the white men killed at Kimberley Mine as follows:—M. Leggo, J Garner, R. Kinnish, B. Thomas, R. Boulton, John Faull, R. Parkins, T. Butler, T. Richardson, T Hankurvis, E. Craney, C. S. Lindsay-Bullet, W. T. Lyttle, J. Ramsay, W. Brownlow, S. Maynard. W Timmins, G. Armstrong, G. Little, and B. Spinner, T. Plate, C. Andrews, and Heinis—total, 24. All except the last-named have relatives in England.

Mr. Lindsay, manager at the mine, who is supposed to have lost his life in the fire, was the son of Major Lindsay, of Sunderland. He was a young man of great promise, and much respected in the mining profession in the North of England. He was formerly manager of Usworth Colliery, and when an explosion took place there three years ago, he greatly distinguished himself in his efforts to rescue the victims. He was the first of an exploring party, and after all the others had given in and returned, he continued to search with nails in his mouth. He was the means of saving several lives, and was picked up insensible. He was 27 years of age, and was only recently appointed to the responsible position of manager of the De Beers mine, Kimberley, at a salary of £2,000 a year. He sailed from England about five weeks ago, and had just entered on his duties when the frightful catastrophe took place.

UNIVERSITY SCANDALS IN CALCUTTA.

It might at first sight appear, says the *Hindu Patriot*, that the faults of individuals, which have already been checked, are not fit matters for newspaper discussion; and it is true enough to a certain extent. A, in his private capacity, assaults B; and B for some cause or other pockets the whipping; the public has no concern with such a case, and newspaper discussion would certainly be *in apropos*. But the case becomes quite different when A acts in his official capacity. Then thes ilence of B whether voluntary or otherwise, is not at all a material point in the discussion. Public interest requires that the action of A should be judged entirely by its bearings on public conveniences, and that was the principle upon which we acted when we drew public attention to the conduct of certain University officers in a recent issue. It is our painful duty to stir up some more scandals in this. It is said that a Reverend Father has written to the Vice-Chancellor on the subject, and that has brought on unusual vigilance on the part of some of the University authorities. If the disclosures made would lead to the clearance of the Augean stable of the University, it would be a great gain.

In the report from which we quoted in our issue of the 16th the name of Babu Kisorimohun Sen Gupta is included among the defaulters, and he figures prominently in a subsequent letter of Mr. Nash in which he recommends that the marks given by the "Babu should be cancelled," and the papers concerned should be "re-examined." Mr. Little, one of the Senior Examiners, supported this recommendation, and a Committee, consisting of Sir Alfred Croft and Dr. Gurudas Bannerji, was appointed to enquire and report. The Committee's report went dead against the examiner, and his work had to be done over again. All this is simple enough, and calls for no remark. But the point of the joke comes after. The post of an examiner is worth from Rs. 500, to Rs. 1,200, and lest the disclosures about their remissness or incompetency should tell against the examiners in future Mr. Nash comes forward with his whitewash. In a letter to the Registrar he says: "I have the honor to state for the information of the Syndicate that of the seven Entrance Examiners reported by me three, Babus Ramchandra Majumdar, Saratchandra Mookerjee and Sarodarunjun Roy, have shown very great care in the re-examination of their papers, and that Babu Rajkumar Sen has been fairly careful. I would recommend these four for re-appointment as Examiners in addition to the three, in whose papers no carelessness was discovered, Mr. Thompson, Babu Baidyanath Basu, and Babu Brajamohun Rukhit." This amounts to saying that defaulters who, after enquiry and condemnation, remove the fruits of their faults, should, for the pains they take in correcting their errors, be rewarded in future years. It bespeaks an amount of kindliness of feeling which does credit to Mr. Nash; but we doubt its worldly prudence. In one case the commendation does not rise above "fairly careful," and that at the second trial. To our mind such kindness would be greatly at the expense of examinees in future years, and probably be attended by further scandals. Indeed, the attempt to shield the offenders is to our mind a disreputable one. It postpones all consideration for thousands of examinees for the sake of a favoured few. We bear no grudge against any of the defaulters, and would be glad to let them down as gently as possible; but we cannot overlook the fact that gentle treatment and hushing up have been tried too often and without advantage, and the time has now come for energetic action. This year the instances of failure have been numerous, and extends in one instance to the higher examiners in the ranks of the B. A. board. In the Minutes of the Syndicate, we read:—

'The Registrar submitted the marks awarded by Mr. Thompson in the B. A. Pass paper on Ethics, explaining that, after observing the very striking difference between the marks given by him and those given by Babu Kally Charan Bannerjee, between whom the papers on Ethics were distributed for examination, he had sent a certain number for re-examination to Mr. Bannerjee and to Mr. Stephen, the other examiner in philosophy, with the result that the marks awarded on such re-examination amounted to only 63 and 57 per cent. respectively of those given by Mr. Thompson. Some of the answers were read out to the Syndicate.

Resolved.—That the Syndicate, having satisfied themselves that the marks awarded by Mr. Thompson are quite untrustworthy, decide that his examination be cancelled, and that the re-examination of the papers be transferred to Babu Kali Charat Bannerjee with the proviso that Mr. Stephen be also requested to examine 10 per cent. of the papers, and to notify the result for the satisfaction of the Syndicate.' (Minutes, 1888-89, pp. 4 *f.*)

This is quite discreditable, and after it, it ill becomes the Syndicate to rest satisfied with mere trimming. The punishment for default should be sharp and quick, or the sore will continue to fester.

SHOOTING OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

A return has been issued from Head-Quarters, showing the results of the annual musketry course for 1887-88 of the British and Native armies serving in the three Presidencies. In directing the publication of the return, the Commander-in-Chief observes that "there has been a very marked improvement upon the shooting of the previous year, especially in the British Army, but the results exhibited by some few corps, principally native infantry, leave much to be desired, and he trusts that every effort will be made by the regiments in question to rise to a more satisfactory standard of musketry efficiency." The 8th Hussars heads the list of British cavalry regiments with a figure of merit of 137·99. Two regiments are classified as very good, six good, and one moderate. All show an increase on the previous year's figures. In the British infantry 50 regiments were exercised, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment heading the list with a figure of 160.65. The classification is:—Very good, 4; good, 21; moderate, 24; bad, 1. Only 4 battalions show a decrease on the previous season's performances. The 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, with a figure of merit of 99·25, are first in order of merit of the native cavalry regiments; the cavalry of the Deolali Irregular Force coming next with 98·48 points. Six regiments are very good, 22 good, 8 moderate, and 3 bad. The 29th Punjab Infantry again heads the list in the native Infantry with a figure of merit of 142·33. One hundred and twelve regiments were exercised: 7 are very good, 37 good, 39 moderate, and 29 bad.

THE RESULTS OF JEALOUSY.

In the High Court of the N. W. Provinces the following appeals from capital convictions were disposed of by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Straight on Saturday last, the sentence of death in each case being commuted to that of transportation for life:—

The first was a case from the Shahjahanpur district, in which the accused, Bhola, a young man of 25 years, was convicted of murdering his wife in Marna Jhola. The facts were very simple and clear, the accused himself making a full confession of the crime and the causes which led to his commission of the murder.

The deceased, it appeared, was in the habit of leaving the house secretly at night, on which occasions the accused discovered she used to take off the bell ornaments that tinkled on her feet as she walked, in order apparently to hide her movements. He suspected the woman of infidelity; and one night, in the end of April last, on his return home from his treading-floor he found her absent. He followed her tracks, and came upon her with another man, who fled unrecognised. He at once went back home and waited. On his wife coming in, he upbraided her for her conduct. She answered him angrily and proceeded to lay herself down on a cot with their child, an infant of nine months. The accused again reproached her, when she flung the child at him. On this he completely lost control of himself and seizing a *gan asa*, cut her about her head and fled, returning to give himself up on the third day.

In the second case the accused Bisheswar, an *Ahir*, of Thana Didargunj, in the Azamgarh district, was convicted of the murder of his wife, Gendewa, on the 11th May last, under the following circumstances:—

The deceased, it seemed, had developed a liking for her husband's elder brother, and there were various domestic quarrels in consequence. The accused believed that his brother and his wife were disgracing his name, and took it very much to heart, brooding on and nursing his grievances. He had beaten her and, on more than one occasion, threatened to take her life, and the brother considered it advisable to leave the village for a time. The deceased was superstitious and believed her husband was under the influence of an evil spirit, as he did not at times appear his ordinary self. She deemed it necessary to consult an exorcist, and persuaded her husband to accompany her to a neighbouring village to consult one. This village was a place called Bakhva, four miles away. The pair started alone and saw the exorcist, who declared the man was perfectly right and in no way possessed of an evil spirit. The accused and deceased then started homewards two hours before the close of day. This was the last seen of the woman alive. As neither husband nor wife returned home that night the relatives suspected something wrong, and proceeded to search and make inquiries for them. In the course of the search the deceased's body was accidentally discovered in a *dhak* jungle two days afterwards, partially covered with branches and leaves of trees, in a decomposed state, and partly devoured by wild animals. Four men afterwards declared that, while they were in a corn field near the *dhak* jungle breaking up clods, they heard a noise in the jungle and went up to see. On entering it they saw the accused covering up his wife's body with branches, and when they called out to him he ran away. They gave no information at the time because they said they were afraid of the police. The accused was arrested on the 15th May, and confessed to having strangled the woman in the jungle because he was angry at her want of love for him and her liking for his elder brother. She told him she would leave him, and have nothing more to do with him, and on this he strangled her.—*Pioneer.*

THE SERVIAN ROYAL SCANDAL.

A Wiesbaden telegram of the 13th ult. said:—A superintendent of police yesterday proceeded to the Villa where the Queen of Servia is staying, and notified to her that he would take away the Crown Prince this morning, using force if necessary. The Queen will be requested to leave Germany ten hours after the Crown Prince's departure.

The *Rhenish Courier* published the following further particulars. Her Majesty sent a telegram to King Milan imploring him to leave her the Crown Prince for another month. The King, however, who felt deeply hurt at the abrupt manner in which the conciliatory proposals for mediation were rejected. replied not to the Queen, but to the Crown Prince's tutor, "not a day longer." The Queen had planned flight with the Crown Prince, and with that object requested the railway authorities to have special train in readiness without stating its destination. The authorities, however, declined to comply with the request. From Passau, a special will convey the Crown Prince direct to Servia. A later message stated:—The Servian Crown Prince was delivered up to the Chief of the Police shortly after ten o'clock this morning. The Queen is frantic with grief.

Queen Nathale has (says a Vienna telegram) addressed a letter to the Servian Prime Minister in which, after recapitulating the circumstances connected with the removal of her son and her expulsion from Germany, she says:—"I now insist upon being told of what crime I have been guilty. I have no reason to be afraid of full light being thrown upon both my political and private life.

(Signed) "Nathalie."

A CRUEL INSULT TO AN INJURED WIFE.

Writing from Wiesbaden on the eve of the abduction of the Prince, the special correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—The decree of divorce which the King is endeavouring to have pronounced against his wife is utterly unjustifiable from every point of view. The Servian Civil Code lays down with unmistakable clearness the limited number of serious causes for which a divorce may be granted, and the Queen's case could by no possibility be included under any one of these headings. Such a thing even as divorce by mutual consent is unheard of in Servian law, so that even should any form of consent have been extracted from the Queen, which is not case, the decree, when pronounced, would still be null and void. It is true that in Servia divorces are granted not by the civil but by the ecclesiastical tribunal, and that the Synod is prepared to carry out the King's wishes. It is also true that M. Cristics and his Ministry are ready to act upon the decree as soon as it is pronounced. But nothing, under existing circumstances, can render a decree of divorce pronounced against the Queen other than an act of gross cruelty and illegality. As a matter of fact, it is the Queen herself who, had she ever felt so inclined, would alone have been justified in demanding a divorce. For ten years she has had every right that a woman can have to complain of her husband's conduct. Married at the age of sixteen, she only enjoyed two brief years of domestic happiness; since then her only joy has being centred in the young heir to the throne. For the last two years the king has been determined to rid himself of his wife, by fair means or foul. There are plenty of rumours at the Court of Belgrade as to the lady he designs for Queen Nathalie's successor. It is a mother's terror of losing her only son not a Queen's fear of losing her crown, which for the last few weeks has darkened Queen Nathalie's existence. She can hardly bear the young Prince to be out of her sight, lest some sudden attack should be made upon him; yet she refuses to allow his days to be clouded by telling him of the danger which hangs over his head. For she knows well what the boy's despair will be when he hears that he is to be torn away from his home. And as a last resource she counts on the Prince's passionate refusal to be parted from his mother, in her struggles against his father's commands. The Prince Royal is now nearly twelve years old. He has hardly ever been separated from the Queen, who has personally watched over and directed his education even to the smallest details. It does not require much imagination to picture the feelings of the Queen on being called upon to send her boy from his present healthy home surroundings to spend the next few years in the moral atmosphere of King Milan's Court. "En quelques mois il sera competement demoralise," said a lady to me who is intimately acquainted with Belgrade society. The Servian Court has never been specially renowned for a rigid adherence to social morality; should the decree of divorce be pronounced by a subservient Synod on frivolous pretexts, it is hardly likely that it will improve. Indeed, were it not for her son's sake, Queen Nathalie would view the present action of the King with comparative *sang froid*. Putting aside the question of her rank, a woman of her beauty, accomplishments, and great charm of manner, will always be a Queen wherever she lives, and it is difficult to imagine that she will not enjoy the respect and sympathy of every one possessed of a spark of humanity. Yet if in truth she loses her son she will be desolate indeed, and it is perhaps only mothers with sons of their own who can fully realise her present position of agonised expectations.

EARTHQUAKE IN SCOTLAND.

On Thursday morning, the 19th July, a shock of earthquake was experienced in Dumfriesshire. Different parties give reports which vary nearly half an hour as to the time they felt the shock, but allowing for variations in timepieces, the seismic tremor may be taken to have occured after four o'clock. In Lockerbie many people were roused by a sound slightly sharper than the becoming of distant cannon. At the moment they attributed the noise to some passing train, but that surmise was immediately shaken by a gentle oscillation of their beds. While the shock was generally felt throughout Annandale, the sound and vibration appear to have been less acute in the western division, and more distinct in the eastern and hilly portion of the valley. At Underwood House, three miles from Lockerbie, Mrs. Todd and family were awakened by a loud rattling of china ware, and felt the oscillation quite clearly. The shock roused many people in Thundergarth and St Mungo, but was particularly noted in Applegarth and Wamphray. Many sleepers wakened through the jingling of crockery. Mr. Paterson, Dalmakether, who felt the vibration, observed that some plaster fell from the ceiling of one his rooms. At Wamphray gate the noise was so distinct that most of the inmates jumped out of bed. Mr. Hay, innkeeper, Boreland of Hutton, who experienced some shocks of earthquake, while resident in New Zealand, as soon as he was roused by the sound, was satisfied that it was caused by earthquake, and from custom jumped at once to the floor. The house was distinctly shaken, and the earthen and other were rattled. From several places in Eskdalemuir reports have been received that the shock was was very startling. Mr Hay considered that the shock at Boreland lasted nearly a minute.

The funeral of the late Lieutenant-General Charles F. Miller Mundy (who served in the Indian Mutiny, and was highly commended in the military despatches) took place on July 16, in Colmanhay Churchyard, Ilkeston. The deceased general was a son of the late Mr. Edward Miller Mundy, of Shipley Hall, near Ilkeston. General Mundy died in London on July 12, after a very brief illness, aged seventy-three years. The body was conveyed by the Midland Railway to Shipley Gate Station, where it was met by the mourners. On arriving at the church the coffin was borne upon the shoulders of six workmen on the Shipley estate. The burial service was conducted by the Rev. E T. Straton Fowler, M. A., vicar of Colmanhay. The mourners joining in the procession were Mr. Charles Fitzroy Mundy (son of the deceased), General Coningham (son-in-law), General Mainwaring (father-in-law), Mr. E. M. Mundy, J. P. (nephew), Hon. General Addington, Major Chapman, Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart, V.C., C.B., Mr. E. K. Hall (nephew), and Mr. Stuart. The coffin was covered with magnificent wreaths and crosses. The body was interred in the family vault of the Mundys.

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DARING BURGLARIES IN CALCUTTA.

Early on Wednesday morning, British Indian-street, Calcutta, was the scene of unusual commotion caused by the announcement that a notorious burglar, who had committed a series of burglaries during the past week in that neighbourhood, had at last been arrested. The burglar whose name is Clement Ashley Merton, a fair young man of sharp features, a stranger in Calcutta, who has been since discovered to be a military deserter. The burglaries, no less than five in number, were committed by him with the aid of house breaking implements, which were found in his possession at his lodgings, No. 17, British Indian-street. The value of the property, which consisted principally of jewellery, is estimated at Rs. 1,600, Merton was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, and pleaded guilty to the charges, sufficient evidence of which was put up by Mr. Hume, the Government prosecutor for a remand, it being the intention of the magistrate to commit the prisoner to the Sessions. The prisoner had come to Calcutta, according to his own story, from New York about a fortnight ago, and took up lodgings at No. 17, British Indian-street, which is a boarding-house. During the last week a series of daring burglaries, all in the neighbourhood of British Indian-street, were reported to the police, who used every effort to trace the culprit, but unsuccessfully. A strict watch was kept about the locality, and shortly after midnight the alarm was given from No. 13, British Indian-street. Prisoner was observed by an ayah in the verandah of the house, and being challenged he ran down the staircase in to the compound, where he was seized by two of the servants, but managed to brake away by leaping over the wall. He then climbed up a tree, and jumped from it into a garden, from where, in endeavouring to get down, he fell into a drain. Before, however, his pursuers could reach him he had scaled the walls, and was finally seen to disappear into No. 17, British Indian-street. At the first alarm a number of policemen rushed out of the thanna, which is about fifty yards off, headed by the two inspectors, who were afterwards joined by Superintendent Lamb and other police officers. The prisoner in the meanwhile had gone upstairs to his room, and having changed his dress, came down, the police meanwhile surrounded the house. In escaping from No. 13, British Indian-street, Merton had left his shoes at the foot of the staircase, which the police took possession of. When arrested, the prisoner made a full confession of his previous burglaries, pointing out all the property he had stolen. He produced four gold watches from inside a piano, belonging to the boarding house-keeper, and the rest of the property from different rooms in the house where he had hidden them. A number of house-breaking instruments were also produced by him, which he had concealed under the mattress of a bed. It would appear that on the night of the 27th ultimo the prisoner had broken into the house of Mr. Keele, in Old Court House-street, and stolen from the bed room of complainant a gold watch and chain, and some other articles, valued at Rs. 400. Mr. Keele was awoke by some noise in the room, when he observed a man whom he chased, but who ran out of the house and scaling the railings of Government House, disappeared in the gardens. On the night of the 28th he broke into the house of Mr. Platiner in Bentinck-street, and stole that gentleman's gold watch, chain, gold studs, silver stick, a Gladstone bag, and some clothes, all valued at Rs. 600. On the night of the 29th he broke into the house of Mr. Francopolo in Gibson's lane, and stole his gold watch, chain, set of studs and some articles, valued at Rs. 500; and on the night of the 30th he broke into the house of Mr. Tocker, Telegraph Master, No. 12, British Indian-street, stealing therefrom two gold rings and some sundries, worth Rs. 20. Then early yesterday morning he was found lurking in the house of Mr. Peters at No. 14, British Indian-street, and arrested shortly afterwards under the circumstances described. Before the prisoner was taken to the *hajut* he requested the Magistrate to order a suit of his clothes to be sent to him, as he was in a shabby condition. The police informed the court that almost all the clothes found with the prisoner were stolen property. His worship said that the police could ascertain from the prisoner what were actually his, and bring him a suit. The prisoner was then remanded to jail, the case being adjourned for a week.—*Statesman.*

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
Departure of M. S. Shannon.
„ 8.—Town Council.
Meeting of Port Canning and Land Improvement Company.
„ 9.—Poona Sky Races.
Municipal Corporation.
„ 11.—Cricket: Poona *vs.* Bombay, at Poona.
„ 13.—Municipal Corporation.
„ 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
Departure of M. S. Assam.
Ahmednagar Sky Races.
Town Council.
„ 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
Ahmednagar Sky Races.
Municipal Corporation.
„ 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
Ahmednagar Sky Races.
Poona Regatta.
„ 21.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
Poona Annual Regatta.
„ 22.—Dinner and Dance, Gymkhana Club.
Fancy Bazar, Council Hall, Poona.
„ 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Fancy Bazar, Council Hall, Poona.
„ 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at Arms.
„ 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.
„ 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club.
„ 29.—Simla Fine Arts Exhibition.
„ 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
„ 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
„ 6.—Flower Show, Poona.
„ 10.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
„ 11.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
„ 12.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona.
„ 18.—Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona.
„ 20.—Poona Races.
„ 22.—Poona Races.
„ 25.—Poona Races.
„ 27.—Poona Races.
„ 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 4.—Poona Horse Show.
„ 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
„ 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
„ 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
„ 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
„ 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 20.—Hyderabad Races,
Sonepore Races,
„ 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
„ 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 19.—Madras Races.
„ 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 24.—Madras Races.
„ 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
„ 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Aug. 6.—The barometer changes are irregular; a rise is reported from Orissa and Arakan coasts, from some stations south of the Peninsula, and from Sind, Rajaputana, and west of the North-West Provinces. Elsewhere the barometer is falling. The depression noticed over the head of the Bay yesterday has developed and moved northwards, the centre near Sungar Island. The monsoon is steady and moderate across the West Coast, Peninsula and central parts of the country. A cyclonic circulation is reported from Bengal and head of the Bay and irregular wind in Upper India, The temperature generally has fallen. No rain is reported from North Bengal and Behar or from Sind and Rajputana, and only scattered showers in the Punjab; elsewhere the rainfall is general, and moderately heavy. Roorkee has received seven inches.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6.

BUSINESS generally has partaken of the usual monsoon quiet during the greater portion of the past week. For a day or two Wheat and Seeds were active; but enhanced prices and firmer Freights checked business, while, in the case of Wheat, the latest advices from home have been against exporters. In Cotton very little has been passing, local consumers, who have lately had the market to themselves, having retired for the moment; while operators in contracts for the coming crop have not been anxious to increase their ventures, pending the receipts of further crop advices from America. Exchange has been quiet but steady during the greater part of the week, but a slight decline in rates has been established compared with our quotations of a week ago. Government Paper, with some trifling fluctuations, has been firm, and the price of Fours has moved up 3-16 per cent. since last Thursday. There has been a fair enquiry for Cotton Mill Shares during the week, and generally at advancing prices. Freights have continued firm in tone with quotations hardening, and several forward fixtures have been made during the week. Imports have been quiet, dealers maintaining a waiting attitude pending the further progress of the monsoon, and the development of demand from the consuming districts.

MONEY.—Government Deposits at the Presidency Bank show a slight increase for the past week according to the Returns issued this afternoon, though at the Bank's branches they had decreased to more than the same extent. Private withdrawals, however, had been heavy—close upon 27 lakhs—and though there has been a considerable diminution in trade requirements as far they are represented by Bills Discounted, Loans remaining about the same, the decrease shown in the Bank's Cash Balance on Saturday afternoon was some 19½ lakhs. Accommodation in the open market is obtainable on comparatively easy terms; and the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate remains at 4 per cent. per annum, no alteration having been made at the Board meeting last Thursday.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	4,47,828
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	,,	580,353
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	26,99,620
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	39,018
Loans	Dec.	,,	14,477
Bills Discounted	Dec	,,	11,39,584
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	75,812
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	19,56,710

EXCHANGE was steady last Tuesday, and a moderate business was done in Bank Demand and Telegraphic at the rate quoted in our last report, and in forward Wire Transfer, at 1s. 4 3-32d. Three months' sight Credits were sold for October delivery at 1s. 4 9-32d.; but beyond this little was done excepting a limited business for the mail at the same rate. Next day the market opened slightly easier. Bank Telegraphic and Demand were quoted at first at 1s. 4⅛d., at which price business was done between banks to a small extent, and the rate fell at once to 1s. 4 3-32d.; but no enquiry was felt at the decline, and for Telegraphic the rate was somewhat doubtful. In Private Paper the only business reported was a small amount of 3 months' sight Credits, at 1s. 4¼d., and some private Demand, sold, to a bank, at 1s. 4⅛d., the market closing quiet pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments. 1-32d. lower for ready Bank Wire Transfer was quoted at opening on Thursday, but other rates were unchanged. Private Paper was offering in small quantities, say Demand at 1s. 4⅛d., and 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 7-32d.; but Banks remained firm, refusing to buy under Wednesday's closing quotation, and Calcutta rates coming a shade higher gave a steady tone to the market. Bank Telegraphic could have been done at 1s. 4 3-32d. before closing had it been wanted, but it was not; and the business for the day on any line was almost *nil*. On Friday, in sympathy with the news of a decline of ⅛d. per oz. in Silver to hand by wire, the market opened with a slightly easier tendency. Bank Telegraphic and Demand being quoted at 1s. 4-16d. and 1s. 4 3-32d. respectively, and 3 months' sight Credits at 1s 4 7-32d to 1s 4¼d. for ready, and 1s 4¼d to the end of the year. Ready business was done at the quoted rates to a moderate extent, and a sale of private Demand was made at 1s. 4⅛d., but business generally continued dull, the tone at closing, however, being steady, though quiet. On Saturday the previous day's rates were quoted, though with a slightly easier tendency, but, later on, when Calcutta telegrams came to hand reporting a steady market, Demand became obtainable to the end of October at the quoted rate and 1s. 4 3-32d. could have been had ready had it been required. Business, however, was extremely dull, and scarcely anything doing. A few small lots of 3 months' sight Credits were placed at 1s. 4 7-32d. for near delivery, and 1s. 4¼ for November-December, 1-32d. higher being asked for next year. The market opened steady this morning at Saturday's closing rates, and at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Demand a little has been done for ready and forward; but the enquiry for remittance still continues very limited. In private Paper 1s. 4 7-32d and 1s. 4¼d. were done in the early part of the day, but afterwards became doubtful, and a few small lots of 3 months' sight Documents have also been placed for the mail, at 1s. 4¼d. The market closed quiet but steady at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand			1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer		1s. 4 1-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 4¼d	,,
Do.	4	,,	1s. 4 5-32d.	,,
Do.	6	,,	1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Credits	3	,,	1s. 4 7-32d. ¼.	,,
Do.	6	,,	1s. 4 11-32d. ⅜.	,,
Documents	3	,,	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Do.	6	,,	1s. 4⅜d.	,,
Francs	3	,,	1·71½.	,,
Do.	6	,,	1·72½.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm on last mail day, with a good many buyers for the next account, but not much actual business reported. 100½ was still quoted in the morning for Four per cents. for money, and 100 7-16 for the account; but as the day advanced rates hardened, and 100 9-16 and 100⅝, respectively, were quoted at closing. Next day the market opened at an advance of 1-16 per cent. in Fours, and remained firm throughout the day at 100⅝ for cash, and 100 9-16 for the next account. With buyers on both lines, and a fair business was reported both for money and for the end of the month. On Thursday the market opened with sellers of Fours at the previous evening's closing rate of 100⅝ for cash, but with buyers for the account at 100½. These rates ruled during the greater part of the day, 1-16 per cent. higher, however, having been named in the afternoon for the next account, and at closing the quotations were 100⅝ for money, 100 9-16 for this month's account, and 100½ for the September settlement. At these rates Four per cents remained steady on Friday, with buyers for cash at the close at 100⅝, and sellers at 100 11-16. A further slight advance was established on Saturday, Fours having been firm at 100 11-16 to ¾ for cash; 100⅝ to 11-16 for the next account, and 100 9-16 to ⅝ for September, with a good deal doing for the coming account. The market opened this morning with a weaker feeling, and there were more sellers all round at 100 11-16 for cash, 100⅝ for the end of this month, and 110½ for the September account. Rates have not receded from these figures, however, which we still quote at closing. 105 has been the quotation for the other Paper throughout the week, but it must be taken as almost nominal.

Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds are ½ per cent. higher at 109½. Port Trust Bonds have receded to the same extent, say to 97⅞.

SHARES.—Mill Scrip has been in fair request, and in the majority of cases, where rates have not remained steady, they have moved in favour of holders. Compared with the quotations which we gave by last mail the following advances have been established:—National, Rs. 50; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, Rs. 42½; Khatao Mucconji, and Luckmidas Khimji, Rs. 32½; Jevraz Baloo, Queen, and Maneckji Petit, Rs. 20; City of Bombay, Rs. 17½; Oriental, Rs. 12½; New Great Eastern, Framji Petit, and Alliance, Rs. 10 each; Bombay United, Rs. 7½; Imperial, Rs. 5; and David and Jamshed Rs. 2½ each. On the other hand there has been a decline of Rs. 15 in Berar Manufacturing; of Rs. 10 in Presidency; of Rs. 5 in Colaba Land and Mill, and Hindustan; of Rs. 4 in Anglo-Indian; and of Rs. 2½ in Southern Mahratta. Scind Press shares have declined Rs. 20; and Mofussil Company Rs. 2½, New Berar Cotton Ginning and Press have moved up Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 30 during the week; and Bank of Madras are Rs. 60 higher. Bombay and Burma Trading are Rs. 50 higher for the first issue, and Rs. 15 for the second. Oriental life have advanced Rs. 5. Royal Flour have advanced Rs. 7; Bapty Flour are Re. 1 lower. In miscellaneous concerns Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 5; Cooper Madon are Rs. 8 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Although the rainfall in other parts has been, upon the whole, satisfactory, so far, the want of rain in Kathiawar is causing much uneasiness to dealers, who have begun to refrain from sending forward Indents with the freedom generally noticeable at this time of the year. They are, however, unwilling to make any concession in the prices of staple *Grey Goods*, or indeed in any other cloths, *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red* or *Printed*, and we quote prices the same as by last mail all round, while the week's clearances have contracted to 2,300 packages of all descriptions. Some makers of *Local Goods* have shown more anxiety to sell than they did last week, though without making any reduction in rates. At some of the weaving Mills a number of the looms have stopped working; and meantime stocks are increasing. The offtake for the week is put down at 1,500 bales.

YELLOW.—*Imported Twist* is steady at our last quotations, but only a moderate business for the week is reported. Telegrams to hand last Thursday afternoon advised sales of 9,600 bales of *Local Spinnings* for the fortnight at Hongkong; but another message received on the following morning increased the quantity to 10,000 bales or a little more, with Exchange at Rs. 224. This news has given confidence to China buyers, and large purchases took place in the latter part of the week at an advance of 1-16 anna per lb. The total sales for the week are reported as 4,000 bales.

METALS.—*Copper* has remained firm and has further advanced 8 annas per cwt., though only a moderate business has been passing. *Yellow Metal* has also been firm and is quoted higher to the same extent; but has not been much wanted. Iron has been steady at our last quotations; but transactions have been on a small scale.

COALS.—Owing to heavy arrivals of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff sales are reported to have been made during the week at Rs. 23 to Rs. 23¼ per ton; and of August-September shipment of Laird's at Rs. 21 per ton. For September-October shipment, sellers are asking Rs. 24½ for Powell's Duffryn; Rs. 22¾ for Davison's, and Rs. 22 for South Yorkshire. The Bunder stock is gradually increasing.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The Mills having been generally out of the market during the past week, the business done in ready stuff has been upon a small scale, not averaging more than some 600 bales a day. Dharwar has been more in request than any other growth, and about 1,000 bales have been taken at Rs. 197-204 per candy. The other transactions reported have been mainly in Barsee at Rs. 214-14½; Julgaum, at Rs. 193-6; Khandesh, at Rs. 184; Indore, at Rs. 181; Khangaum, at Rs. 205-6; and a little Tinnevelly, at Rs. 208¼; Dhollera, at Rs. 180; and Compta, at Rs. 172 per candy. There has been less doing latterly amongst native dealers in contracts for Cotton of the next crop. Our own prospects are upon the whole favourable so far, and operators do not seem desirous of increasing their ventures until the American Agricultural Bureau's next report, now nearly due, shall have been issued. Contracts in "Good" Bengals between dealers have been reported during the week, at Rs.167-67½ for January delivery; in "Fully Good" at Rs. 176; and in "Fine" at Rs. 183½-85. In "Good" Broach contracts, for March, something has been done at Rs. 227½ and Rs. 227 has since been quoted. "Good" Julgaum contracts for March have been quoted at Rs. 195; and Bhownuggur, of the same class, for next May delivery, at Rs 198½-9. European firm is reported to have contracted to buy a few hundred bales of "Fully Good" Barsee, for April delivery, at Rs. 210 per candy.

The rainfall over the Cotton area during the month of July was lighter than the average everywhere, excepting in the Oomrawuttee, Khangaum, Bellary, and Hubli districts, the circle which had the lightest fall being Dhollera, where it ranged from 14 and 20 per cent. of the average in Dhollera and Bhownuggur, respectively, to 62 per cent. at Wudwan. The Chamber of Commerce Telegraphic Weather and Crop Report issued last Thursday still advised the Cotton plants as flourishing in the Bengal and Oomrawuttee districts, though at Barsee and Dhulia, in the latter, more rain was wanted. At Bhownuggur, cotton sowing was making good progress; but more rain was much needed generally, and the same want was being felt in the Broach district, where, however, the cotton plants were doing well. The Chamber's telegraphic summary published to-day shows but little change in the situation. A spell of fine weather for weeding was wanted at Khangaum, while the need of rain was becoming more pressing at Barsee and Dhulia in the Oomrawuttee circle, and generally in the Dhollera districts; but no serious complaints have been received, excepting from Bellary and some parts of the Dhollera circle. At Broach the Cotton plants were still flourishing.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton.		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Rs.	195	= 4 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	189	= 3 29-32d.
Do. Good.	,,	183	= 3 13-16d.
Oomra Fully Good (Good Staple)	,,	213	= 4 13-32d.
Do. Good ,,	,,	208	= 4 9-32d.
Do. F.G.F. ,,	,,	198	= 4 3-32d.
Khandeish, Good	,,	194	= 4d
Do. F.G.F.	,,	186	= 3 27-32d.
Belatee, Fully Good	,,	199	= 4 ⅛d.
Do. Good	,,	193	= 4d.
Do. F.G.F.	,,	185	= 3 27-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	,,	214	= 4 7-16d.
Do. Good	,,	203	= 4 3-16d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	,,	205	= 4 7-32d.
Westerns, Good	,,	202	= 4 3-16d.
New Crop.			
Bengal Fine (Jan del)	,,	184	= 3 27-32d.
,, Fully ,,	,,	176	= 3 11-16d.
,, Good ,,	,,	167	= 3½d.
Julgaum, Good, March	,,	197	= 4 3-32d.
Ginned Broach, Good, March	,,	228	= 4 11-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts	1888.	1887.	1886.
For the week	2,722	3,309	6,906
From 1st Jan. to 4th August	1,266,856	1,435,224	1,339,076
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	6,067	12,130	10,911
From 1st Jan. to 4th August	781,136	1,027,160	939,658
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,834	2,321	960
From 1st Jan. to 4th August	31,043	40,866	43,031

WHEAT was in active demand in the earlier part of last week and prices moved up about 2 annas per cwt. in a strong market, a large business having been reported. On Thursday, however, buyers generally retired in view of the higher prices asked by dealers, and hardening Freights, and only a moderate business has since been reported day by day, advices by wire reporting fine weather in England and a consequently lower market, having latterly also militated against business for export. Prices, however, have remained steady at the advance, and we quote:—

White Pessy (91 per cent.)	Rs.	4-13-0	per cwt.
Do. (85 ,,)	,,	4-12-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	4-10-0	,,
Red Delhi	,,	4-6-0	,,
Hard Yellow	,,	4-7-0 to Rs. 4-8-0	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	4-7-0 to Rs. 4-8-0	,,
Hard Red	,,	4-0-0 to Rs. 4-1-0	,,

SEEDS were also in much request on last mail day and for the two following days, and *Linseed* and *Guzerat Rapeseed* advanced in value 1 to 2 annas per cwt. During the rest of the week, however, there was little doing in any description though prices were steady at previous rates, say:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-7-0	to Rs. 6-10-0	p.cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 7-2-0	,, 7-3-0	,,
,, ,, Cawnpore	,, 6-10-0	to ,, 6-12-0	,,
,, Red do.	,, 6-3-0		,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	215,661	77,751	259,463
,, From 1st Jan. to 4th Aug.	7,942,708	8,563,883	8,602,655
Linseed—For the week	34,336	11,070	37,276
,, From 1st Jan. to 4th Aug.	2,125,206	1,956,848	3,182,963
Rapeseed—For the week	30,719	9,916	19,709
,, From 1st Jan. to 4th Aug	1,406,732	711,080	1,022,884
Gingelly Seed—For the week.	116	13,254	14,123
,, From 1st Jan. to 4th Aug.	603,095	878,685	885,338

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	99,624	127,818	91,175
,, From 1st Jan. to 4th Aug	6,565,033	7,354,129	7,409,219
Linseed—For the week	17,389	32,450	33,289
,, From 1st Jan. to 4th Aug	1,760,783	1,438,257	2,790,721
Rapeseed—For the week	83,221	105,489	20,500
,, From 1st Jan. to 4th Aug	1,181,378	697,594	951,935
Gingelly Seed—For the week.	200	26,491	
,, From 1st Jan. to 4th Aug.	665,553	1,121,626	901,159

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CHEYNE, WHEELER—July 12, at Malden, Surrey, Charles Cheyne, Bengal Staff Corps, son of the late Charles Cheyne, Indian P W D, to Eva Alice, daughter of the late Frederick Wheeler.

COUSIN, YOUNG—July 10, at Edinburgh, John William Cousin, Assist.-Actuary the Edinburgh Assurance Company, to Marion Miller, daughter of Lieut.-Col S Denholm Young, Retired List, H. M. Indian Army.

RIVOLTA, THOMSON—June 28, at Lee, Kent, John Rowlands Antonio, son of S Rivolta, of Blackheath, to Katherine Zoe Dayrell, daughter of the late Lieut-Col E Thomson, CSI, Commissioner of Oude.

TAYSEN, KETTLEWELL—July 12, at Paddington, Frederick Taysen, Esq, of Edinburgh, to Augusta May, daughter of Col T Kettlewell, H M's Bombay Staff Corps.

TOTTENHAM, GARNIER-BLYTH, GARNIER—July 17, at Thetford, Major Fred St Leger Tottenham, of 7th Royal Fusiliers, son of the late Robert Tottenham, Esq, of Anamult, county Kilkenny, Ireland, to Mabel Caroline; and William Dunbar Blyth, Esq, of the Indian Civil Service, son of the late Dr. Blyth, FRCS, LLD, to Ethel Bertha, daughters of the late Very Rev Thomas Garnier, Dean of Lincoln, and Lady Caroline Garnier.

DEATHS.

BERGER—July 18, at Sydenham, Hermann Berger, of Calcutta, 39.

BREEKS—July 16, at Holbeck-hall, Brough, Lena Elisabeth Breeks, daughter of the late James Wilkinson Breeks, of the Madras Civil Service, 20.

MUNDY—July 12, at West Kensington, Lieut-Gen Fitzroy Mundy, Bengal Staff Corps, 73.

TYNDALL—July 15, at New Ross, Samuel William Tyndall, Lieut-Col, late Durham Light Infantry.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

STOCKLEY—July 15, at Bath, Major-General G. C. T. Stockley, late Bombay Army, aged 82.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAZELY—August 3, at Perambore, the wife of the Rev C. N. Bazely, Madras Railway, of a daughter.

BOILEAU—July 30, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of Captain T. S. Boileau, 44th G. L. I., of a daughter.

HUGHES—July 30, at Dalhousie, the wife of Dr. Hughes, Medical Staff, of a son.

DEATH.

DICKSON—July 31, at Lahore, Catherine, the beloved wife of W. P. Dickson.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1888.

REUTER tells us in his not unusual tantalizingly incomplete way, that the proposal for a dry dock at Bombay is included in the report of the Committee on the Naval Estimates. Seeing that at least three plans—Sir John Coode's, with an estimated outlay of £300,000 to begin with, and a lakh or two a year for dredging; Captain Hext's and Mr. Ormiston's, which would cost half that sum; and the modest little scheme for enlarging Duncan Dock at a cost of five lakhs—have been under consideration at the Admiralty and the India Office, the information might have been a little more explicit. But the telegram by implication tells us one important thing. The fact that the item is included in the Navy Estimates shows that the Home Government will make a contribution to the cost of the new dock. There remains to be answered the two questions "which scheme?" and "how much will the Home Government contribute?"

WE referred the other day to the new arrangements made by the Abkari Commissioner for the vending of country spirits in Thana and Kolaba from the commencement of the new revenue year. The arrangements are not only unprecedented in the history of Abkari administration, but they introduce a new principle. No such system as has now been introduced in the districts above referred to prevails in any other part of the Presidency. In Bombay itself the methods in vogue are the best and most rational. No complaint is heard either from the licensed liquor shopkeepers or from the consumers. There is nothing surprising in this, as the principle on which licenses are regulated is a sound one. The Collector puts up licenses for the sale of spirits in the various localities to auction, and knocks them down to the highest bidders for a term of three years certain. Thus, though there are obvious objections to the principle of forcing up the price of licenses, there is a fixity of tenure for the licensees, and there is a certainty of normal growth of revenue for the State. The licensees are called upon to pay the still-head duty of Rs. 2-12 for every gallon they are able to sell. There is no fixed price of sale for their liquor. In fact, all the elements of unhealthy and artificial competition, which are the besetting sins of the farming system, are kept out of the Bombay system. Licensees only follow the law of supply and demand, and the State revenue adjusts itself accordingly. The keen competition among the traders, and the instinct of self-interest, suffice to protect the consumer from the evils of prohibitive price and of adulterated spirits and fraudulent measure.

With such a wholesome and beneficial system prevailing in the chief city of the Presidency it is surprising that the Abkari Department should still persevere, in defiance of public criticism and protests, in continuing the obnoxious farming arrangement in the districts. For nothing could be more surprising and opposed to common-sense than the new-fangled system just introduced into Thana and Kolaba. We observed the other day that contractors were invited to tender for a new license fee, over and above the rate of the still-head duty of Rs. 2 per gallon. The minimum guarantee system was discarded, and the contractor was at liberty to sell his liquor at any price he chose. We pointed out that the new license fee was simply the percentage of profit in disguise which contractors were formerly invited to tender. Whether it is called profit or license fee it is all the same. The invitation was that contractors should offer the Government a certain sum per gallon over and above the still-head duty. In fact the Abkari Commissioner demanded that as the State could not be satisfied with its cake it should also have ale. In other words it should have a big share in the profit—whether the contractor realised a profit or not at the end of the contract was not his concern—so that he might be enabled to report exultingly to the Government of the further "leaps and bounds" in the excise revenue for the year. Accordingly the Commissioner was gratified to accept the highest tender, which offered a bonus in the shape of a "license fee" of Re. 1-10-3 per gallon for Salsette. Let us examine, then, the cost of his liquor to the Salsette contractor. The duty per gallon, 25. U. P., will be Rs. 2; license fee Re. 1-10-3; cost of liquor Re. 0-8-0; all other expenses incidental to the trade Re. 0-1-9; the total cost being Rs. 4-4. At the above rate a bottle of *beeda* spirits will cost the contractor 11¼ annas. If a profit of only ¾ annas per bottle is added the selling price will be 12 annas. For the Dahanu taluka, where the lincense fee offered is the lowest, the prime cost to the contractor will be 9¼ annas per bottle. If we add only ¾ annas per bottle as profit, the selling price will be 10 annas. How costly the liquor must be at its selling price may therefore be easily imagined, bearing in mind that liquor of the same degree of proof is procurable in the town of Bombay for 11 to 12 annas per bottle. Can it be said that the mass of consumers of spirits in Salsette and Dahanu are more prosperous than those of Bombay? Is it necessary to recall so patent a fact as that wages in the districts are a great deal lower than in the city? Here a labourer can earn, according to the vocation he follows, from 4 annas to a rupee, while in Salsette and Dahanu the minimum and maximum wages are two and four annas and half an anna to one anna and a half respectively. We should be glad if the Abkari Commissioner could enlighten us as to the ability of the consumer in Salsette and Dahanu to pay for a bottle of 25 U. P. liquor almost the same price that the more prosperous consumer pays in Bombay. Is it not obvious that the hardship on the consumers in those districts will be "positive?" Is it possible that with half, or less, the income of the Bombay consumers they can afford to buy their liquor at Bombay price? Is such a policy of imposing "positive hardships" on the consumer consistent with the declaration made in the Government of India's Abkari Despatch of 25th June 1887? In the 3rd paragraph of that document we read:—"In each of the three larger Governments, Bombay, Madras and Bengal, the excise system has, within the last six or seven years, been completely examined in its operation and in its effects. These examinations have been made under the instructions of the Local Government, and in direct communication with us; and the principle on which they have been based and which have been unanimously accepted by all the authorities concerned, have been these, that liquor should be taxed and consumption restricted, so far as it is possible to do so, without imposing positive hardships upon the people and driving them to illicit manufacture." We invite the particular attention of his Excellency the Governor in Council to the last part of the paragraph quoted. We have shown that the selling price of the liquor under the new arrangements will be prohibitive for consumers, and so far it will act as a positive hardship on them. Secondly, there is no doubt that illicit distillation will be vastly stimulated thereby. It must be so in the very nature of things. When you allow the contractor to sell his liquor at a price which is not within the reach of his ordinary customers who help to make up his improvident contribution to the State, it follows as a matterof course that you lay the door open to smuggling and illicit distillation. Already illicit distillation is going on, and there is no saying to what limit it may reach as this new-fangled system of the Abkari Department develops itself. The *volte face* of the Department is remarkable. The minimum guarantee system, with its percentage of profit, and a fixed selling price, having been condemned, they now resort to the unreal but equally pernicious device of no guarantee, but a bonus or license fee, with the fixed selling price discontinued, with the results we have already foreshadowed. The Government are on the horns of a dilemma. If the bonus system is persevered with it must lead to illicit distillation. If illicit distillation grows apace revenue will suffer, not to say anything of the demoralisation that must ensue. If they fix again a selling price the contractor will protest, as it will not leave him any profit or perhaps next to none—on the contrary he will be a loser. What will Government do? Do they think of reverting to the minimum guarantee system? That would be a fresh illustration of the inconstancy of the so-called "excise" policy. They are only constant in their inconstancies. Whichever way they look at this question they must in the long run find themselves impaled on the horns of a dilemma of their own creation. There is only one way of extricating themselves from the embarrassment. Let them abandon altogether the vicious farming system. Let the system of vending spirits now in vogue in the city be introduced into all the districts of the Presidency, and they will cease to hear of "Abkari grievances," which seem daily to become more widespread.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to us from London says that there is a general feeling that the Parliamentary inquiry into the Deccan concession was very incomplete, so far as getting at the real facts was concerned. The fear of embarrassing the Government led to a very truncated investigation; but it was hoped that the report will make up for the deficiencies of the inquiry. Another correspondent, writing to us on the same day, did not partake of this hope. Sir Henry James, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Bristowe, he writes, are understood to be very anxious to cause no avoidable embarrassment to Government. But this consideration will not avail the concessionaires much, who are likely to find their ears tingling. They deserve a certain amount of human sympathy, for they are between the devil and the deep sea. In their aspect as directors of a public company—the concessionaires, either directly or by their nominees, constitute the board—they have to show the shareholders to whom they sold "water" at a big premium that they got good value for their money, while as concessionaires, pure and simple—if they may be spoken of either as pure or simple—they are bound to show the Nizam that what his Highness gave them was really of no great value. It is like the difficulty of squaring the circle. However, as Mr. Mayne was instructed to declare that the Nizam was determined to protect the investor, the concessionaires lay hold of that declaration, and are sending flaming reports to the shareholders to keep up their spirits and bull the shares. These tactics have been to a certain extent remunerative, for the shares have run up to £7.

THE New Zealanders have recently been making what Indian Civil Service reformers will consider a very impudent request. Acting upon a hint from the Prime Minister of the Colony, Sir William Jervois, the Governor, wrote to England to ask whether Australasian and New Zealand youths might compete for the Indian Civil Service, and, as it would be inconvenient for them to go to England, that simultaneous examinations might be held in London and Southern centres. The Bishop of Christ Church went so far as to submit a scheme whereby this course could be adopted. Considering the manner in which the Indian arguments for simultaneous examinations have been thrust aside, though the Indian has a hundred good reasons for every one of the New Zealander's, it is a little surprising to find the Civil Service Commissioners simply say, "We were reluctantly obliged to state that there were practical difficulties in the way of carrying out such a suggestion." It was held by the sharp folk in the Southern Pacific that if a percentage of the Indian appointments were reserved for the Australasian group of Colonies "it would be of immense advantage to the Empire, because it would tend to make the Colonies take an interest in India." More than that, it would be useful "also as tending to foster the desire for Imperial unity to which public attention is now so much directed." Neither in India nor in England will such a proposal be popular. There is elbow-room enough and to spare in the Southern Colonies: it is not to crowded England or still more crowded India that the young corn-stalks should look for development, unless they are prepared to imitate Indian youths and go to London to measure their strength against all comers.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was called for yesterday afternoon, but was adjourned till Thursday for want of a quorum.

IT is not unlikely, according to the *World*, that Subahdar Kishnbir, who served so gallantly in the skirmish recently on the Indian frontier when Major Bathe lost his life, will have his claims considered as a recipient of the Victoria Cross. Unfortunately, there would be a difficulty in granting the decoration, as the Subahdar was the senior officer present after the two Europeans had been killed, and it is doubtful whether the Cross would be granted under the circumstances. Gallant as the conduct of the native officer undoubtedly was there was no eye-witness present to recommend him, and without such recommendation it would be impossible for the authorities to act.

WITH reference to a sensational announcement last week that the Empress Victoria had been put almost under arrest on the death of her husband, *Truth* says:—"I am told on fair authority that these are the facts, but I cannot absolutely vouch for them; they are, however, openly stated in Berlin:—the Empress was supposed to have obtained certain documents. These she, it is said, handed over to her mother when she came to Berlin, and the Queen carried them off with her. When the Prince of Wales was over for the funeral of the late Emperor, he tried to arrange matters, but failed, for he was not empowered to return the documents. It is further said—but this seems improbable—that certain securities are missing, and that the will of the late Emperor is to be contested. One thing is certain, there is a bitter feud between the Empress and her son, and our Queen is in a high state of indignation."

A ROUEN correspondent reports that a terrible catastrophe occurred on the 19th at Dieppedalle. The steamer Asturiano, with a cargo of 8,840 barrels of petroleum, took fire. The flames soon spread to the combustible fluid and terrific explosions followed in rapid succession. Six men were killed, and two others, badly injured by burns, had to be conveyed to the hospital. The vessel was totally destroyed.

A SINGULAR cab accident occurred on the Thames Embankment, near Cleopatra's Needle, the other afternoon. While a cabman was conveying two gentlemen in charge of a number of bags containing money, labelled "South-Western Bank," the bottom of the cab gave way to such an extent that the bags fell out; and the fares who were inside the cab were unable to stop the vehicle till it had gone on some twenty or thirty yards, leaving the bags on the highway. As soon as the cab was stopped the two gentlemen in charge rushed back, and gathered up their bags of which there were twenty, containing in all £10,000. Having counted their number, and found that they were all there, the gentlemen put the bags on the back seat of the cab and drove on. There were few persons about at the time, and thus the risk of any of the bags disappearing was diminished.

ON the motion of Sir Joseph Pease, a parliamentary paper has this week been issued, containing a return for each year from 1871 to 1887, of the value of the manufacture, produce, and bullion. 1. Exported from the United Kingdom to India and China, and Hongkong, specifying separately the values and quantities of the following goods, viz.: Woollens, distinguishing woollen and worsted stuffs, cotton and cotton yarn, and including the bullion sent from Suez to Aden. 2. Imported into the United Kingdom from India, China, and Hongkong, specifying the values and quantities of cotton and tea from India, and tea and silk respectively from China. 3. Exported from India to China and Hongkong, specifying separately the value and quantity of opium and cotton. 4. Imported into India from China and Hongkong, specifying separately the value and quantity of tea (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 347, of 1871).

CAPTAIN ANGOVE, the Marine Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, has received a commission of honorary commander in the Royal Naval Reserve. Captain Angove has for some time past taken great interest in that branch of the service, and has in other ways rendered valuable assistance to the Government, especially in connection with the late Egyptian expeditions.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE has been requested by Her Majesty the Empress Frederick to prepare for her a true history of the illness of the late Emperor, for the purpose of correcting numerous inaccurate statements which have appeared in a recent official document issued by some of the German doctors, who, at various times, were in attendance on his late Majesty. Whether, however, the Empress will permit the publication of the report is at present unknown.

AN explosion of gunpowder in a fireworks factory, resulting in the death of four persons and injury to others, is reported from Anjunat Goa.

SEVENTY inches of rain were registered up to the 25th July in Goa.

No further details have been received of the Ghilzai revolt, but, as usual, the Joghori Hazaras near Ghazni are reported to have joined in the movement.

DR. HOERNLE's proposals with regard to the College classes of the Calcutta Madrassa have been adopted by Government, and henceforth this section of the Madrassa will be merged in the Presidency College. Dr. Hoernle himself will give lectures in philosophy at the latter institution in addition to his other duties; while the Madrassa students will be privileged to attend the College at their present rate of fees. By this change a sum of Rs. 620 a month will be saved, to be applied chiefly to raising the salaries of the masters of the Madrassa in the school departments. As the scheme is put forward by the Principal of the Madrassa, and is approved by Sir Alfred Croft, we may take it for granted that it is for the advantage of the Mahommedan students, but at the same time it implies a lowering of the status of the Madrassa, which in itself is to be regretted. Doubtless the *res angustæ* alone are to blame, and it is a matter for congratulation at least that three graduate scholarships are to be established to enable Mahommedan students to read for the B. A. degree, and that a new boarding-house is to be secured. Dr. Hoernle has done yeoman service for the Madrassa, and it is to be hoped that his present efforts to promote its efficiency will be crowned with success.

OMB BRANC OF THE ASIATIC

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PROPOSED DRY DOCK AT BOMBAY.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The proposal for a dry dock at Bombay is included in the report of the Committee on the Naval Estimates.

THE MASSOWAH QUESTION.

All the Powers, except France, have favourably received Signor Crispi's circular regarding Massowah.

OBITUARY.

General Sir James Brind, K.C.B.

[Sir James Brind, who was born in 1809, entered the Bengal, now the Royal Artillery, as 2nd Lieut. 1827; became Capt. 1842; Lieut.-Col. Aug. 1853; Col.-Commandant, Nov. 1877; Major-Gen. in the Army June, 1867; Brevet-Gen. Oct, 1877; served in command of the Artillery with Sir Sydney Cotton's force against the Momunds in 1834; commanded the Foot Artillery at Delhi in 1857; commanded the Artillery in Lord Clyde's force through Rohilcund, and at the capture of Bareilly; served also with distinction in Oude, and was repeatedly mentioned in despatches; received the thanks of the Government of India, and a medal with clasps; was nominated a C.B. 1858; promoted to K.C.B. 1869.]

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

BERLIN, August 6.

It is understood that the coming interview between M. de Giers and Prince Bismarck will lead to a Congress here in order to deal solely with the Bulgarian Question.

DEATH OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.

WASHINGTON, August 5.

General Sheridan is dead.

SIR ASMAN JAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Sir Asman Jah leaves Simla on the 9th, going straight through, *via* Allahabad, to Gulburga, where he halts a day and reaches Hyderabad on the 15th.

The visit to Simla has been a success in every way. The Minister has been very well received. He has been invited to dinner by the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and all the members of Council.

Lord Dufferin pays a visit to Sir Asman Jah at Nabba house to-morrow afternoon, and Sir Asman dines at the Viceregal Lodge on Wednesday, with all the staff.

It has been arranged to make a regular survey, with accurate estimates, of the Chanda and Raipore lines before a final decision is arrived at as to which line shall be made. This will probably take about two years.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION BY A PRINCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 6.

Prince Mohammed Azimudin Khan, of the Tallygunj, Mysore family, has been charged with enticing away the wife of a Moonshee employed under another member of the same family.

BURMA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 6.

Mr. Nolan, Secretary to the Bengal Government, is coming to confer with the Local Government about the method in which emigration from Bengal to Burma might be arranged. No general scheme has yet been proposed, nor details of any kind settled.

Nga Me, a notorious dacoit leader in Tharrawaddy, has been captured in Pagan, Upper Burma.

A local paper reports that the Punjabi police in districts traversed by the Tounghoo Mandalay Railway were struck by the natural richness of the soil, and were desirous in many instances of settling in the country and forming villages of their own. Their proposals were received favourably, but the difficulty lies in provisions of the Arms Act, to which the Punjabis object.

THE HANWELL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

The Hanwell case was concluded to-day. Three witnesses for the defence were called, all of whom stated that Mr. Hanwell, before assaulting Ahmed, said, *Soor, ham do wakht bola piche jao.*

Mr. Hanwell personally addressed the Court, explaining the circumstances of the Sky Races when Ahmed attempted thrice to cross in the "Dealer's Handicap."

Mr. Peyton's evidence proves that Mr. Hanwell was shouting to keep straight in the "Connaught Cup." Ahmed, when beaten near the finish, again attempted to cross, when Mr. Hanwell shouted, abusing him. All in the Stand heard him.

Mr. Hanwell, who won, purposely produced Doctor Drury, owner of Ahmed's mount, as witness. He says he heard Mr. Hanwell swear, but not the words imputed to him. Proof of the spite was not reported to the stewards till after the assault.

Ahmed said he reported the matter to Dr. Drury after the race, but Dr. Drury denies it.

Colonel Bolton, after over two hours' consideration, gave judgment, entirely exonerating Mr. Hanwell, and sentenced Ahmed to a fine of Rs.100, in default one month's simple imprisonment.

Ahmed will appeal against this decision.

THE SIMLA PONY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 6.

Lieutenant Rooke died this afternoon from injuries he received in the accident he met with whilst riding last week.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS AND THE HIGH COURT JUDGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, August 6.

Government recently ordered that the hours during which the High Court Judges sit be registered. The register was kept for a fortnight, but last week, when the Chief Justice returned from leave, he ordered discontinuance of the practice, as judges were not schoolboys.

THE BISHOPRIC OF LAHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, August 6.

The first occupant of the newly created R. C. Diocese of Lahore is to be Bishop Monard, at present Vicar Apostolic of the Seychelles. He received episcopal consecration in 1882 in the Cathedral of Agra, where, under the name of Father ymphorian, he had been for many years well known as one of the most active and popular priests in the Mission.

MRS. RICHEY'S CONCERT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 5.

Last night, the 4th instant, a grand concert was given at the Gymkhana Club-rooms, in aid of the Seamen's Institute, Bombay, under the patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay and T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Lord and Lady Reay and the members of Government were present, and an unusually large audience, every available seat being taken. The favourite vocalists of both Bombay and Poona took part in the performance, as also several accomplished instrumentalists of Poona. Most of the music was of an order seldom heard in an amateur concert, and the admirable way in which the attractive programme was executed supplied ample evidence of the care and skill with which the performers, under the able direction of Mr. Chisholm, had prepared the selections. Mr. Hamilton, a much-admired pianist, whose name appeared on the programme, was unavoidably absent, but his place was well filled by Mrs. Oxenham, who played three of the accompaniments with taste and brilliancy. The concert opened with a Quintette, "I hear the soft note," from "Patience," perfectly rendered by Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Carruthers, Messrs. Chisholm, Dixon, and Wyer; Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, one of the most sympathetic and effective accompanyists ever listened to, presiding at the piano. Then followed the well-known duet "Parigi o cara," from La Traviata, which displayed the rare notes of Mrs. Walker's clear soprano, and the exquisite delicacy of Mr. Chisholm's tenor. Lovers of the violin were delighted with the performance that followed—Violin solo, Largo in a Major and Allegretto in a Minor, by Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, effectively accompanied by Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie. The whole house was thoroughly appreciative, and the encore was kindly responded to. The good old song that followed, "Should he upbraid?" by Bishop, was perfectly rendered by Mrs. Carruthers—the rather florid music displaying the richness of her contralto voice as well as its perfect culture. The delicacy of Mrs. Carruther's rendering of the line "And dance and play and wrinkled care beguile," is beyond description. The loud encore was kindly responded to, and Mrs. Carruthers sang the favourite song "Good-bye," by Tosti, and was again vociferously applauded. "I arise from dreams of thee" was next sung by Mr. Dixon, whose sweet but by no means weak tenor filled the hall and called forth loud applause, and in response he kindly sang another song equally sentimental and with equal expression. Then followed a duet "Quante voci," Mr. Chisholm's pure tenor blending in perfect harmony with the powerful notes of Mr. Wyer's baritone. The applause was loud and long; indeed, some pronounced the duet the gem of the evening. This ended the first part, and in the interval the Governor's band played a selection that gave much pleasure, as it was exceedingly soft, giving the effect of being outside the building. The duet "La ci darem la mano," from Don Giovanni, was beautifully sung by Mrs. Carruthers and Mr. Wyer. Next Mrs. Lindsay appeared with her violin, and was received with loud and long applause, the audience remembering the pleasure they had had in listening to her two or three years ago. If she was a favourite then, she is far greater now, her power over the instrument of instruments having greatly increased. She played Nocturne No. 9, by Chopin, and kindly responded to the loud encore. Then followed a soprano solo "It was a dream," another well-known favourite, most touchingly rendered by Mrs. Walker, and displaying the truth and compass of her beautiful voice; the pathos, it is needless to say, was by no means lost upon the audience. Mr. Wyer, too, received quite an ovation, the pleasure he has given audiences both here and in Bombay being well remembered. After the "Bedouin love song," by Pinsuti, rendered with the power and expression which make him such a favourite, he sang Herrick's old love song "Bid me to live, and I will live," exciting even louder applause than before. Next followed a violin duet, exquisitely played by Mr. Muir-Mackenzie and Mrs. Lindsay, and effectively accompanied by Mrs. Oxenham, and the quartette that followed from Verdi's Rigoletto was a fitting close to the performance of songs and musical passages that had given such pleasure. Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Carruthers, Mr. Chisholm, and Mr. Wyer sang this familiar quartette exquisitely, the voices blending in perfect unison. So effectively was every song and piece performed from beginning to end of the concert, that it would be ungracious to make a single disparaging remark. Still it must be admitted that there was an absence of the simple ballad that touches the heart of all, "compared to which Italian trills are tame," Burns says. The programme was, of course, arranged to suit a highly cultivated audience, but as there is always a large sprinkling in a concert room of those whose musical education has been neglected, it might have been better had the encore, kindly responded to, been given in the form of popular songs. An old well-known song, perfectly sung, never fails to give pleasure. The concert was, however, deserving of unmixed praise, and the receipts, it is hoped, will help very considerably to remove the debt which the valuable institution, the Seamen's Institute, has incurred, through extending its usefulness. Mrs. Richey, who organized the concert for this good end, must be gratified by the complete success, as also Mr. Chisholm, the able director, and the several performers who so kindly devoted so much time to the practisings.

His Excellency the Governor threw a beautiful bouquet at the feet of each of the lady soloists—Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Carruthers, and Mrs. Walker.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, Capt. C. R. Edwards, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Mr A H Morris
Mr H L Holland
Mr C H Mackie
Mrs Holmes
Col and Mrs Clerk and two children
Mr Waller
Mrs W R William, and children
Mrs White and infant
Mr J B Frey
Mr R Bradley
Mr and Mrs Greenfield
Mr Lehzen
Mrs W Fry & four children
Rev R W Metcalfe
Mr C R Beattie
Mr W H Chapman
Dr C A Graves
Mrs Graves & two children
Capt C Godd
Mr W Hooper
Mr V Willis
Genl G C Hodding
Mr C J Greaves
Mr Sullison
Mr W Simpson
Major McKae

For Brindisi.

Col and Mrs N M T Horsford
Col Hay
Major Churchill
Mr F N Thorowgood
Col H M Stanly Clarke
Mr O D Clarke
Mr J Hooper
Mr Williams
Col D G Pilcher
Capt H M Jackson
Mrs Peile
Mr G P Sanderson
Mr G Cotton
Mr T M Kirkwood
Mr W Allen
Mr W A Thompson
Sir E Low
Mr Webster
Dr Lidderdale
Mr A C Cregeen
Mr S P Doig
Mr H S Olcott
Mr A W Arr
Mr F E Kemp
Colonel Chambers
Miss Rossi
Dr Richardson
Mr B W Blackwell
Mr J Watson

For Suez—Mr W Atkins.

The following passages have been engaged:—

The s. s. Assam Capt. G. W. Browne, 14th August, 1888.

For Brindisi.

Mr T Le Mesurier
Maj-Genl Sir C Gough
Lieut-Col G Hogg
Mr H C Sanders
Mr W H Harrison Borwell
Lt H E Bruce Lane
Mr W C Farinool

For London.

Mr Porter
Mr W L Gray

For Marseilles.

Miss A M Hume
Capt Griffiths
Mr J Tweedie
Rev W M Ellison
Mr Justice Beverley
Mr and Mrs G J Hare
Rev W Ellison
Mr R D Percival
Major H Kelly

The s.s. Thames, Capt. W. A. Seaton, 21st August, 1888.

For London.

Miss Willis
Mr Rowlison

For Brindisi.

Mr R Giles
Mr E Giles
Mr R G Cullodiss
Mr G Savielle
Mr R F Leslie
Mr T W Miles
Mr E J Lloyd
Mr Mavisty

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	47 40	41 64	46 67	44 92
Aug. 5, Sunday.......	......	......	......	0 16
„ 6, Monday......	0 50	0 9	0 27	.....
Total..	47 90	41 73	46 94	45 8
Total corresponding date of last year ...	61 14	60 85	57 58	57 42

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN CUTCH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUJ, Aug. 2.

Yesterday evening there was a meeting held at the Bhuj School of Art for the purpose of distributing prizes to successful students of the school. Among those present were his Highness Maharaja Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.I.E.; Colonel F. M. Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., Political Agent of Cutch; Kumarshri Kalubha, C.I.E.; Colonel Strong, the Officer Commanding at Bhuj; Captains Mitchell and Wilkins, Surgeon-Major Fergusson, the Dewan Mr. Motilal Lalbhai; the Huzur Secretary, Mr. Chhotalal Sewakram; Mr. Bulakhidas G. Desai, Naib Dewan; the Huzur Assistant, Mr. Runchhordbhai Udayaram; Dr. B. J. Damania, the Educational Inspector, Mr. Kormali; Messrs. Pallonji Bezonjee, the Agency Duftardar; Ganesh Narsingh, the Inspecting Postmaster, Bhuj; Hathiram Trikamji, State Engineer; Keshaulal Harsbudrai, B.A., Head Master, High School, Bhuj; Chunilal Amratram, Pestonji Sorabji, Keshaulal R. Bhuta, and a number of other persons, including local artists and artizans. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb presided. The proceedings of the meeting were commenced by the Superintendent of the School.

Mr. J. D. Esperance read the following report:—

Your Highness, Col. Hunter, and Gentlemen,—I beg leave to lay before you a short account of the working of this institution during the year 1887 88. The institution was established in 1877 under the auspices of Colonel Barton, the then Political Agent and President of the Council of Regency, and of the late Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai. It has been in existence for the last eleven years. At the commencement of its career there were only eleven students on the rolls, but the attendance has gone on steadily increasing, and has during the year under notice reached the figure of 99 against 86 of the last year. The average daily attendance, however, has fallen low by 8 per cent. It was 62·67 during the year under report against 66·6 last year. Of the 99 students who received instruction in the school 30 belonged to the artizan class, 32 were Brahmins, 10 Bhattias and Lowanas, 9 Khatrees, and the rest were Khojas, Sikhs, &c. All the students who are admitted into the school are required to attend the drawing classes, which are directly under my charge. There are six classes for drawing. In the first two classes are taught perspective geometry, modelling, and shading from round and cast, while the other four classes only drawing from flat. When the pupils have acquired a fair knowledge of drawing, they are sent to the different departments of the school; but they are all required to attend the drawing classes at least two hours daily. All the classes have made good progress, except the last two, which only beginners and young lads attend. The working of the school division may be best judged from the results of the Government examinations. Out of the 6 candidates who were presented this year for the higher art grade examination 5 passed, 3 of whom were declared to be "excellent," and carried off prizes, while out of the 7 prepared for the first grade art examination, 5 passed. 4 out of this number succeeded in winning prizes. The percentage of passes is nearly 77, which, I trust, will be considered satisfactory. 7 of the pupils of the school attended the Bombay-Surat inlaid work class, and they have made very good progress. The teacher, Mr. Visanjee Ravjee, takes much pains with the pupils, and the results of his labours are gratifying. Almost all the pupils have learnt the art well enough to be able to do the work themselves. Their work is here exhibited among the groups of other productions of the students of this institution. Of the four classes attached to the school the embroidery class has made considerable progress and improvement. It is attended by 7 students, and the work done by them is superior to what is done by outside artizans, who have not the advantage of the training afforded in the school. Some of the specimens were much appreciated by Colonel Salmon, the President of the Examination Committee. This class is taught by me personally, and I am glad to be able to say that the pupils have made a considerable advance in the Sindh pattern embroidery, which was introduced by me after my arrival here. The embroidery work done by Mochees in Cutch is of a different character and peculiar in itself. We have departed from the practice of following stereotyped patterns. It is a matter of regret, however, that the sons of those artizans who follow embroidering as a profession do not avail themselves of the advantage placed within their reach to the fullest extent. The modelling class was attended by 10 pupils, and they all do mere elementary work. Looking to their tender age what little they have done may be regarded as satisfactory. Ghella Dharsee, who is in charge of this class, is doing his duty satisfactorily, and renders me assistance in teaching the school division. The wood carving class was attended by 7 pupils, out of whom 2 received instruction in plain work, while the remaining 5 were taught fine carving. This class is in the charge of Becher Punja, formerly a student of this school. He discharges his duties to my satisfaction. The pottery class did not make any progress, as not a single boy came forward to join it. Some of the specimens produced under the supervision of Ranmal, who was placed in charge of this branch, are among other articles exhibited here, but they are below mark. The cost of maintaining the school during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,006-12-10, and the average cost per pupil came to Rs. 59-3-4. Colonel Barton, in reviewing the state of the indigenous industries, observed that there was a lack of design visible in all the productions. This opinion was recorded several years ago, and it is gratifying to note that considerable advance has since been made in this connection. Not only is a happy variety of design cultivated, but more skill is brought to bear upon neatness of execution. I am also glad to be able to say that the school has been instrumental in infusing new life into the native industry and introducing an originality and novelty of design in the several branches of art taught here. In addition to my regular legitimate duties as superintendent of the school, I had to supervise the collection of suitable exhibits for the different exhibitions held at Bombay, Calcutta, Antwerp, and London, and it is gratifying to observe that the Cutch exhibits were well spoken of and admired; that some of the Cutch artizans have obtained medals and certificates for the articles exhibited by them. In conclusion I beg to express my deep sense of obligation to your Highness for the interest you have always shown in the welfare of this institution and for the liberality with which you are pleased to support it, and the honor your Highness has done us by your noble presence here. I beg also to tender my thanks to you, Colonel Hunter, and other gentlemen, and the Dewan Saheb, who have taken the trouble of honoring us with their presence this evening, to witness the interesting ceremony of the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Bhuj School of Art.

At the conclusion of the report the Dewan, Mr. Motilal, made the following observations:—

Your Highness, Colonel Hunter, and Gentlemen,—Although the origin and progress of this institution have been related several times before, it would scarcely be inappropriate to give a short account of it on the present occasion. The original idea of starting such an institution as a School of Art was conceived by the Council of Regency under the Presidency of the then Political Agent, Colonel Barton, who was himself well up in art, and he recorded a minute strongly supporting the scheme for the establishment of a school in the Province, where scientific training in art could be given. The artizans of Cutch were observed to possess talents for executing works of art. They had made considerable progress in the manufacture of decorative arms, their silver wares were admired, and the embroidery of Cutch was deemed equal to that of Sindh. Their faculties were found to be capable of great improvement. The opportunities afforded by the employment of Italian artists in the construction of the new Palace during the reign of his late Highness Rao Shri Pragmuljee were taken advantage of by them. There was also no lack of materials on which the native talent and intelligence of the Cutch artizans could be profitably employed. Both the materials and the requisite intelligence having been found, the necessity of the establishment of a school was clearly seen and recognised, and the present institution was founded in 1877. At the recommendation of the Principal of Sir J. J. School of Art, Mr. Esperance was appointed Superintendent of the School, and has been in charge of it ever since. The great advantage which this institution has secured is that what the artists of former times learnt by mere imitation their sons are able to execute in a far superior manner independently, from knowledge of the scientific principles of art acquired by methodical study. Theory and practice are admittedly component parts of a thorough mastery of every branch of science and art. It cannot be denied that theory can be but of very little use in actual life unless it is so well understood as to be capable of being put in practice, while knowledge based upon practice without knowing the theoretical principles which underline it is but empirical. There is a good deal of practical genius among the artizans of this country. All that is required is to cultivate and develop the same by a scientific and methodical training. It is gratifying to find that the attention of British statesmen and leading gentlemen of India has been now engaged in finding means for supplying this want. We are particularly fortunate in having as our Governor his Excellency Lord Reay, who takes an intense interest in this subject of technical education. It has been said, and I think very truly, that a revival of the arts and industries which once rendered the name of India famous cannot be successfully accomplished till well organised institutions are started in various parts of this great country for the instruction of her youth in the different trades and professions. It may safely be said that to his Highness the Rao is due the credit of taking the lead in this direction, so far, at least, as the mofussil and the Native States of this Presidency are concerned, and although there is much room for improvement in this institution, it is gratifying to note that it has been instrumental to some extent in creating in the minds of students, the future artizans and artists of Cutch, a taste for the study of the beauty and grace of natural forms, in instilling a spirit of competition amongst artizans, and impressing on their minds more correct ideas as to excellence in design and neatness of workmanship. The institution will, I trust, in course of time grow in importance and usefulness. It has already attracted the attention not only of the artizan classes, but of others also. Boys attending other schools and menial attendants of the Durbar who could spare time to receive the benefit of professional training attend the institution, and the patronage which all deserving artists and artizans invariably receive from his Highness the Rao, who is a great lover of art, affords great encouragement. We have a ready testimony of this in the various productions we behold around us of their diligent labours. We cannot but be reminded of the vast and varied scope of art in general, and of the accumulated and accomplished results of its wonderful progress throughout the world. I will not trouble you with any remarks on the importance of the study of art and the comfort and convenience which it has placed within the reach of man, and the effect it has produced on his character in general. I will only hope that the work, which has been so well begun here, will be accomplished with the best results to the benefit of this country, and that the institution will by its extended usefulness give that satisfaction to its noble patron, his Highness the Rao, which his benevolent efforts for the advancement of his subjects must afford.

Prizes were then distributed to those entitled to them, and this being over, Colonel Hunter rose and thanked his Highness for presiding on the occasion, and the proceedings terminated. A visit was then paid to the exhibition in the school, and the works of art, especially those selected for the approaching Poona Exhibition, were inspected.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

Another meeting of Mahomedans was held on Sunday evening at the house of Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, to consider whether it was advisable for the community to take part in the next Congress at Allahabad. The meeting was called by the Anjuman-i-Islam, and was presided over by Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebji. The hall was filled with Musulmans, and the attendance would have been larger, but for the absence of many Khojas on account of the death of one of their heads, Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy. The proceedings lasted four hours, and they were conducted entirely in Urdu. The chairman, on behalf of the Anjuman, formally invited discussion on the subject before the meeting.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyebji began by expressing his pleasure at seeing all sections of the Mahomedan community represented at the meeting. He was sure they were all actuated by one feeling and one desire, namely, the good of their community—an object which was ever held in view by the members of the Anjuman-i-Islam. A letter had been addressed by the Congress Committee to the Anjuman, asking them to send delegates to the Congress, which was to be held at Allahabad next cold weather. For his part, he had no doubt whatever as to the nature of the reply that should be given to that request, and that was to accede to it. Having attended the last Congress, over which he had the honour to preside, he was in a position to know fully well what were the aims and objects of the Congress, who were its promoters, who were in it, what sort of persons were not in it, and why they were not in it. He hoped he would be excused for saying that it was a matter for wonder to him that Mahomedans should be against joining a movement in which Hindoos and Parsis and also some Christians took part without entertaining any doubt or fear as to its ulterior results. He could not understand what harm there could be if his co-religionists were to join the Congress. To attend it on the last occasion men had come all the way from Cabul, Cashmere, the Punjab, and Burma. Could it be supposed for a moment that the men of light and leading, of wealth and rank, who took part in these annual assemblages, were animated by a feeling of disloyalty, and were concerting measures for upsetting the British rule? It was absurd and monstrous to say so. There were people who said the Congress was originated by Bengalee Baboos. That, too, was very far from not correct. Three years ago, some educated natives thought of holding a Congress, and he was one of those who were instrumental in the formation of the scheme. It was thought that representations made to Government by the different associations throughout the country could not at all carry anything like the weight which would undoubtedly attach to a representation coming from united India, and the Congress aimed at bringing together the various communities of this country for an expression of their wants and feelings from a common platform. The object was to promote the general welfare of the people, and not to advance any sectarian interests. It had been provided from the very first that no questions having reference to the interests of a particular sect or province should be considered at the Congress, but that the assemblage should only give voice to those questions which pertained to the general good of the country. Now, what could be the meaning of the abstention of Mahomedans? He utterly failed to see what possible harm the Congress could do to them. He had made many inquiries on the point, but had failed to discover any single ground for supposing that it was an evil thing to be avoided. Those who regarded the movement with disfavour simply said, "Such and such men say we ought not to join the Congress, and therefore we must hold aloof from it." The same argument was used when the question was discussed at a recent meeting of the Anjuman. He was not an enemy of the Musulmans, and he should like very much to know from any of the speakers that day if real harm would be done to the Mahomedans if their representatives were to go to the Congress. He should be extremely sorry that at a place where all the castes and creeds of this vast country ought to meet together in a common bond of fellowship, any one should refuse to go without showing any valid reason for his refusal. They would believe him when he said that if he had the slightest reason to suppose that the Congress was likely to go against the interests of his co-religionists he should never have consented to take part in it, still less to preside over it. (Applause.) The spectacle of the various creeds of India, representing education, wealth and position, all met together to promote the general welfare, all breathing the same spirit of loyalty to the Government, was grand and moving. It was a spectacle which it is given to but a few to behold. Out of the 600 delegates at Madras, he thought about 150 were Musulmans. Many Mahomedans had, no doubt, abstained from it, but no one could say that the Mahomedans, as a body, were out of it. They must all be well aware of the speech delivered by Sir Syed Ahmed, to which the greatest publicity was given both here and in England. It was an able speech, but he (Mr. Budroodeen) did not think the Syed knew much about the aims of the Congress, the means by which it sought its end, and the men who interested themselves in it. He was entirely wrong in supposing that the Congress was a child of the Baboos, seeing that men from all parts of India came to attend its meetings. Those who spoke against the Congress made one great mistake. They did not see that the Congress was one thing and the resolutions passed by it were entirely another thing. The resolutions might afford legitimate ground for criticism, but it would be absurd for that reason to decry the Congress itself, the one great object of which was to consider what measures would be best for the whole of India. (Applause.) It was not held for the purpose of passing cut and dry resolutions. Supposing the Anjuman-i-Islam passed a resolution which was not approved of by some of its members, would that be sufficient justification for them to leave it altogether?

The Cazi of Bombay: Who ever told you that you should not go to the Congress if you liked? We only say that we won't join you. (Applause.)

Mr. Budroodeen: The Cazi Saheb is quite right. No one can prevent me from joining it and also no one shall be forced to do so against his will. (Applause.)

The Cazi Saheb: Yes, those who like may join it. But I say that it is not a good thing. (Laughter.)

Mr. Budroodeen: I am very thankful to the Cazi Saheb for his admonition. He has learning and wisdom, and his words are entitled to respect. But if he were to know the whole truth about the Congress I am sure he would agree with me. Continuing, Mr. Budroodeen said that so far from any one being forced to join the Congress, every one who wished to join it could not be admitted to it. He knew that the Mahomedans were far behind the Hindoos in education, and that the Hindoos were three times as numerous as Mahomedans. Sir Syed Ahmed had laid much stress upon this numerical inferiority, and expressed his conviction that the minority would be swamped by the majority, and the interests of the minority would accordingly suffer. But in Mr. Budroodeen's opinion there was no fear of their coming by any harm if they were to attend a meeting where only such questions as related to the general welfare of all the people of India were discussed. It was, moreover, one of the articles of the constitution of the Congress that if there was any proposition which the majority of the Mahomedan delegates did not favour, it should not be discussed by the assembly. The object of the Congress was nothing but the good of the country. Nobody wanted to intimidate the Government, nobody wanted to drive out the English. (Applause.) The speaker concluded by saying that the question for their consideration that day was one of supreme importance, and he hoped that his brethren would give their best consideration to it. He was sure that whatever was said at that meeting would receive the careful consideration of the Anjuman. (Applause.)

The Cazi Saheb: The generality of Mahomedans do not like this movement. If Budroodeen Saheb wishes to join it there is no one to prevent him; but we must not send any representatives of our community to the Congress.

Khan Bahadoor Hajee Gulam Mahomed Munshi said that men known for their learning and experience had thought fit to abstain from the Congress, and they could not have done so without good and sufficient reasons. Very few Musulmans occupying a pre-eminent position in society had hitherto joined the Congress.

Mr. Budroodeen thought that Mir Humayun Jaha Bahadoor would certainly be considered a great name.

Mr. Munshi said, if he was not mistaken, that gentleman did not attend any meeting of the Congress.

Mr. Budroodeen: He did attend the meetings; I myself saw him there.

The Cazi Saheb: He may have been present; but then he must be devoid of the inner light. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. M. H. Hakim said it was contended that there was no harm in Musulmans joining the Congress; but no one had yet told them what good it could do to them by attending it. He had yet to learn what their rulers had not done which they ought to do, and which, if not done, would bring the country to ruin. He would not, for one, consent to take a leap in the dark. What previous ruler had ever governed the country so well as the English? He wished with all his heart that the relations between Hindoos, Mahomedans and Parsis should be of the most cordial character; but the Congress was not just the thing to bring about that end. If Mr. Budroodeen, who told them to join the Congress, was a man well known for his learning and ability, was Sir Syed Ahmed, who warned them against it, in any way inferior to him? Were Mr. Ameer Ali or the Nawab Abdul Latif, who agreed with the Syed, personages of less distinction than Mr. Budroodeen? (Applause.) Mr. Budroodeen had told them that there was a provision in the constitution of the Congress by which the interests of the Musulmans would be specially protected from being overridden by an adverse majority. He was sure that such a concession made to a small minority would not be long allowed to remain on the constitution, and the minority would then be reduced to a hopeless condition. He did not wish that the Hindoos, Parsis, as well as the other communities should not have them, just rights if the Sircar thought fit to grant them but the Congress was not the best means of obtaining them. If the British rule has proved a boon and a blessing to the subject races, if deserving natives have been given high offices and honours by the Government, it would not be a fitting return for the people to make to Government for all their favours by assembling in a Congress and carrying on a mischievous agitation. (Applause.)

Shaik Saheb Karte, speaking in favour of the Congress, said that the Anjuman-i-Ahbab had refrained from inviting all the leading and respectable men of the community to the meeting of Saturday, and they had probably done so, fearing, lest the proposition, which they intended to pass there, might meet with opposition. A resolution carried at such a meeting could not be of any value. If the Congress could do no other good, it would have, at least, the advantage of bringing together all the various nationalities into cordial union. (Applause.)

The Cazi Saheb: Yes, the union will be very cordial when the English have fled away from the country. (Laughter.) Addressing the last speaker, the Cazi said: Sir Syed Ahmed's brain may be valued at three lakhs of rupees, but what would be the value of your brain? (Laughter and applause.)

The Shaik, proceeding with his remarks, said that so long as no one could clearly point out the evil of joining the Congress, there was no reason why the Mahomedans should keep aloof from it. Nay, Mr. Budroodeen had given very good reasons in favour of their joining it.

Mr. Budroodeen Coor said he did not see what harm could be done to the Mahomedans if they attended the Congress.

The Cazi Saheb: You are quite a young lad. You have scarcely any hair on your face. You cannot understand these things. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Coor, bowing respectfully to the old gentleman, went on to say that it was not true that the Government looked upon the Congress with disapproval. When the Congress met at Calcutta, the delegates were given a kind reception by Lord Dufferin, and at Madras last year they were invited by Lord Connemara to a garden party. The resolutions passed at the Congress related to the general welfare of the country, in which the Mahomedans were interested quite as much as the other communities.

Munshi Abdool Cureem, Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab, warmly defended that institution against the adverse remarks of the Shaik Saheb Karte.

Shaik Ahmed said it was a good thing that the people should make known their wants and wishes to their rulers. It was in accordance with the principles of British rule that the Government should like to know the feelings and opinions of the people. He could not imagine that the prominent men in the Hindoo and Parsi communities, who had joined the Congress, had been moved by any desire of hampering the Government to which they owed so much. (Applause.)

The Cazi Saheb here rose from his seat and said: You come here, young man, and take my seat. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ahmed: No, reverend sir, excuse me.

The Cazi Saheb: Oh no, come here; you are quite fit for the place. You ought now to get a certificate. (Laughter.) Come here and take this chair opposite me. (Applause.)

Mr. Ahmed: No Hazrat, let me stand where I am. Proceeding he said that not a single resolution had been passed by the Congress which either went against the Government or was fit to be regarded with disapproval by them. He added that the Musulmans were a community peculiarly susceptible to the feeling of gratitude, and having enjoyed for the last hundred years the blessings of the British rule, most of them feared that by joining the Congress they might possibly displease their benefactors. He, for one, did not think the Government would be pleased. But he should like to be where a large majority of his community was, and therefore he would vote against any proposition asking the Mahomedans to join the Congress. (Applause.)

A Borah next addressed the meeting in Gujerati. He said that delegates might be sent on behalf of the Mahomedans to the next Congress as a tentative measure, and that if, on their return, they were to report that the Congress was a good thing, then they might continue their support to it.

Moulvie Rafiuddin Mahomed said that if Mr. Budroodeen was in favour of the Congress, other men well versed in politics, like Sir Syed Ahmed, Nawab Abdul Latiff and Mr. Ameer Ali were against it, and they must have well considered the question before arriving at such a conclusion. If these men had not given to the question the attention it deserved, then they would not be worthy of their great reputation. The Congress wanted more representative government. But look at the system of local-self government as it was working in the Mofussil. The Musulmans were everywhere in a hopeless minority and could do nothing. The general feeling of the Mahomedans in the districts was that their interests would be better served by the Sircar themselves than under any form of representative government. It was said to be the object of the Congress to unite all the people of India into one nation. He would say that before attempting to do such a thing all the sections of the Mahomedan community must first try to form themselves into one nation. (Applause.) They must first put their own house in order before they thought of others. (Applause.)

Syed Mainuddin was also of opinion that the Mahomedan leaders ought first to lead their community from darkness into light before they asked them to join the Congress.

Munshi Fyzulla Bhai, head master, Anjuman-i-Islam school, spoke of the educational effect of the Congress upon the Mahomedans, if they were to take an active and intelligent part in it. Their delegates would come in contact with some of the best native intellects and would certainly derive benefit from their co-operation. It was yet too soon for people to ask what good the Congress had done. The Congress was yet in its infancy, and they could not just then fairly expect any great benefits from it. Even if it had hitherto done no good, it would be rash to conclude that it would never do any good. It was an experiment well worth giving a fair trial, and if it was found in the end that it was a failure, then they might let it alone. (Applause.) He, however, was of opinion that the aims and objects of the Congress were very good, and his brethren would do well to promote them.

Moulvie Hidayat Allah appeared to incline in favour of the Congress. He exhorted his hearers to weigh the *pros* and *cons* carefully before they came to a decision.

Moulvie Mahomed Ismael Meheri vehemently opposed those who said that because some leading Mahomedan had said they should not join the Congress, therefore they should blindly follow them. Everyone ought to think for himself and see what was the best course to adopt. He denounced those who expressed vague terrors about the Mahomedans being led into a dark well or *jehanum*. Surely, he said, the Mahomedans had sense enough and strength enough to guard their own interests at the Congress. (Applause.)

Shaik Fateh Ali said the meeting was not convened for the purpose of declaring their adherence to what Sir Syed Ahmed or anyone else had said upon the Congress, but to decide for themselves what course they considered it best for their community to adopt. They ought not to allow themselves to be led away by visionary fears. He thought the object of the Congress was to bring together into political union all the castes and creeds, and was therefore very commendable.

Two other speakers followed, one being in favour of the Congress, and the other against it.

Mr. Budroodeen, in the course of his reply, said that there was not the slightest ground for the fear that the Mahomedan delegates would not be quite able to guard the interests of their own community should they ever appear to be in jeopardy. (Applause.) It was idle to expect that without the co-operation of the Mahomedans the Congress would break down. It would go on, whether they joined it or not. It would be better in their own interests that the Mahomedans should join it, and not allow the Hindoos alone to speak in the name of the country. (Applause.) After hearing all that some of the speakers that day had to say against the Congress, he was convinced more than ever that it would do them no harm but good. He had written to Sir Syed Ahmed some time ago, asking him what harm would, in his opinion, befal the Mahomedans by joining the Congress; and his reply was that he had stated his objections in his speech. The Syed had also said that his principal objections were that there could be no National Congress, as India did not consist of one nation, and that the Congress was founded upon false principles. He had also had a talk with Syed Ameer Ali on the subject, who said that he was opposed to the Congress, though he did not agree with Sir Syed Ahmed in all that he had said. He had also written to Nawab Abdul Latif, but he sent no answer. Mr. Budroodeen concluded by saying that the Anjuman would carefully consider all the views that had been expressed at that meeting.

A vote was then taken, and it was found that a majority was not in favour of the Mahomedans joining the Congress.

NUSSERWANJI MANECKJI PETIT BOMBAY BENEVOLENT LIBRARY.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the members of this library was held, on Saturday, in the rooms of the library, near Cheera Bazaar, Mr. Maneckshaw Jehanghirshaw Talyerkhan presiding. The chairman opened the proceedings with an appropriate speech, and dwelt upon the good the library has been doing since its establishment in 1852. From the report that was read it appears that twenty-five new members joined the library during the year, and donations to the amount of Rs. 225 were received from Dr. Blaney, Messrs. Nusserwanji Manockji Petit, Sorabji Shapurji Bengalli, and the late lamented Mr. Jamsedjee N. Petit. Last year, when the finances of the library were not in a sound condition, the balance, after defraying all the expenses, amounted to Rs. 6-12-0, whereas now it amounts to Rs. 73-6-3. For this improved condition of the finances the library is indebted to the abovenamed gentlemen, and especially to Mr. Nusserwanji Manockji Petit, who has made an endowment of Rs. 3,000, the interest of which will go a great way to help it. No new books were purchased last year for want of funds.

After the reading of the report resolutions respecting the adoption and circulation of the report and the appointment of office-bearers were passed. A special vote of thanks was recorded to Mr. Edulji Dosabhai Bharucha, honorary secretary, for his personal exertions in placing the library on its present satisfactory footing. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following gentlemen are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first forty-four places in the recent open competitive examination for the Civil Service of India, but their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination, which will be held in London in the course of a few days:—

	Marks.
Henry Edward Holme	2396
John Francis Connolly	2107
George Whittle......	2066
Alfred Ingleby Harrison	2054
Oswald George Arthur.........	2022
Herbert Frederick Mayes	2018
Selwyn Howe Fremantle.........	2010
John Hugh Cox......	1952
Arthur John Mayne.	1944
John Clerke Gloster	1940
Francis Samuel Tabor	1920
Harry O. W. Robarts.........	1919
Walter Fred. Oldham	1915
Spencer Harcourt Butler	1913
Henry James Bell...	1910
Percival Stanley P. Rice.........	1892
Louis Charles Crump.........	1886
Vengal V. Chetty....	1880
Edwin Max Kohnstamm	1855
Arthur Bagnall Ward	1840
Walter Stanley Talbot	1820
Ernest Barnes Elwin	1812
Henry Nelson Wright.........	1803
Frederick Greville Pratt	1798
Theodore Alban H. Way	1797
Charles G. Hill Fawcett	1787
Donald Hector Lees.	1785
John Lang	1773
Charles Clifford Boyd	1772
Louis James Kershaw	1764
Henry Staveley Lawrence	1759
Charles Gordon Spencer	1758
William Watkin Phillips	1742
John Bruce Wingate	1740
Francis Du Pre Oldfield	1730
Walter Francis	1725
Ernest Ford	1707
Charles George Todhunter	1701
John Ernest Phillimore	1697
Hugh Arthur Boyd..	1678
Ormsby C. H. Underwood	1676
William A. M. Duncan	1666
William Egerton ...	1660
Charles E. A. W. Oldham	1646

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

July 20th.

Admiralty, 16th July, 1888.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major Meering Bloomfield Seager (Seconded List) has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 28th June, 1888.

Admiralty, 17th July, 1888.

Staff Engineer Alexander Dewar has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet. Dated 25th June, 1888.

Engineer George Henry Hearson has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet. Dated 8th July, 1888.

Civil Service Commission, July 20, 1888.

The Civil Service Commissioners hereby give notice that the following Regulations have been approved by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, viz:—

Special Regulations (Supplementary to the General Regulations issued 8th April, 1872, and amended by subsequent notices in the *London Gazette*), respecting Open Competitive Examinations for the situation of Clerk in the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art. N.B.—*These Regulations are liable to alteration for future Examinations.*

I. The limits of age for this situation are 18 and 24, and Candidates must be of the prescribed age on the first day of the Examination.

II. The Examination will be in the following subjects, viz.:—

Obligatory.

1. Handwriting.
2. Orthography.
3. Arithmetic (to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
4. English Composition.
5. A subject of Science or Art to be prescribed by the Department.

⁂ Candidates failing in any of the abovenamed subjects will not be eligible.

Optional.

6. Geography.
7. Translation from one of the following languages into English, viz., French, or German, or Latin.

III. Application for permission to attend an Examination must be made at such times and in such manner as the Commissioners may appoint.

IV. A fee will be required from each Candidate attending the Examination, according to the scale laid down under the Order in Council of 22nd March, 1879, by notice in *London Gazette* of 29th April, 1881.

The Civil Service Commissioners further give notice that an Open Competitive Examination for situations as Clerk in the Museum of Science and Art, Edinburg, will be held in Edinburg under the foregoing Regulations, commencing on the 11th September, 1888.

The number of situations to be filled will be the number vacant at the time of the Examination.

No person will be admitted to the Examination from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received, on or before the 30th August, an application on the prescribed form, which may be obtained from the Secretary at once.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD, V.C., AT HOME.

A WRITER in the *World*, under the heading "Celebrities at Home," gives the following article on Lieut-Colonel Lord William Beresford, V.C., C.I.E. at " Inverarm," Simla :—

The Military Secretary to the Governor-General of India unites in his person the various functions, attributes, and responsibilities which are in this country divided between the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the mysterious Board of Green Cloth It is he who manages the staff, controls the household, issues the invitations, determines abstruse questions of etiquette, superintends the stables, purchases the unbroken " Australians" for the state carriages, and, in short, does everything, from regulating the details of a *durbar* down to settling a hotly-contested fight between two rival candidates for precedence. The keeper of the Viceroy's social conscience is one of the hardest worked officials in India, and it is not surprising that since Lord William Beresford (who possesses in a very high degree the peculiar tact and knowledge necessary for the efficient discharge of all these important duties) succeeded Sir George White, just seven years ago, he has been very little seen either in Pall Mall or at Newmarket. Twice only has he paid flying visits to England on " short leave," and although he was recognised last month talking to his old friends in the Enclosure at Ascot, he will doubtless be back at " Inverarm" in time to arrange the last tour which Lord Dufferin will make in India. When the cold weather once more comes round he will return to the pleasant rooms in Government House overlooking Court House Street, where he keeps his whips and sporting prints, and will spare no pains during his sojourn in Bengal to make the hospitalities of Lord Landsdowne as successful as those of his predecessors. His reappearance at Ballygunge and Dumdum will kindle the same enthusiasm which his presence excited at Ascot and Newmarket ; and the competition for a box-seat on his yellow coach will be keener than ever for the expert driver of the splendid team of Australiam bays has doubtless collected all the best and newest home stories for the benefit of the reigning beauties of Calcutta.

The quarters of the Military Secretary in Government House are comfortable enough during the winter months, but it is " Inverarm," amidst the snow-views, pine-woods, and rhododendron trees of Simla, which Lord William Beresford regards as his Indian home. The Governor-General has not yet migrated to his palatial abode on Observatory Hill, and " Inverarm" is in convenient proximity to Peterhoff, from which it is only separated by a slope of some three hundred yards. The kitchens and offices of Peterhoff lie midway between the two, and a private road enables the Military Secretary to pass to and fro at his pleasure. For nearly a quarter of a century Simla has been practically the summer capital of India. Its sanatarium era, which began in Lord Amherst's time, came to an end with the reign of Lord Lawrence, and nowhere has the influence of " Bill" Beresford (his old Eton name has clung to him persistently through life) left more permanent traces than in Simla. His seven years' tenure of office as secretary of the Gymkhana has been marked by many daring innovations. Under his auspices the polo-ground and cricket-field have enlarged their borders, the new race course in Annandale, below the Ghoorka lines, has become a *fait accompli*, and the Simla Derby is already quite as much an institution as its Epsom prototype. Racing on hard roads would now be regarded as rank heresy, and altough, since his bad fall in the Grand Annual Hurdle Race in Calcutta three years ago, Lord William is no longer a rider, more than one Simla cup is to be found amongst his much-prized trophies, and his name always figures conspicuously on the list of stewards. The view from the plateau on which " Inverarm" stands is one of the sights of Simla. Majestic peaks standing out boldly against the skyline form the background of a panorama of snow-clad hills, and at the same time you can catch a glimpse of the plains several thousand feet below stretching away southwards as far as the eye can reach. In May the broad verandah of " Inverarm " is bright with many flowers. The air is sweet with the perfume of the Marechel Niel roses and wild honeysuckle which climb luxuriantly over the trellis-work, and the head *mali* finds his hands and those of his assistants fully occupied with the care of several rustic wood boxes filled with geraniums, heliotrope, carnations, and mignonette. The first sight of the Military Secretary's dwelling makes you forget the singular unpicturesqueness of the brown sun-dried Tonga Road up which you have wound. " Tyke' (a fine specimen of the old Wentworth breed, and a present from Mr. Thomas Fitzwilliam), " Jack" (an Airedale terrier), and " Ponto" (a French poodle) unite in a noisy but not unkindly welcome ; a *jemedar* in scarlet and gold, with his dagger of office in his *kamarband*, calls a *syce* te take charge of your pony, while Muttroo, a white-bearded and venerable " bearer" (who was Sir William Gomm's body-servant ten years before the Munity), goes to look for his master.

The drawing-room window opens on the shady verandah. Just above it is placed a group of Afghan spears, guns, and swords ; in each corner you see a trophy of shields,arrows,and assegais from Zululand ; near the door hangs a portrait of the gallant Captain of the Condor in full uniform, and " Kate Coventry," the winner of thirteen steeplechases, looks down from the side of the fireplace on a collection of bric-a-brac, which includes the rude pottery of Central Asia, quaint African trinkets, and half-a-dozen brass Buddhas from Burma. On a table rests the bowl of dark green jade from which King Theebaw was accustomed to drink at his State banquets in Mandalay, and the case of silver-gilt and crimson enamel which once contained the barbaric jewels of Queen Cipolata. The cheery voice of Lord William now bids you welcome to " Inverarm. " He has just returned from a ride on his Arab pony " Shamshad " to Annandale, and as he stands before you in his knickerbockers and shooting-coat of rough gray tweed, his appearance certainly savours more of the intrepid sportsman and daring rider who can boast a record of eight broken collar-bones, four concussions of the brain and contusions innumerable, than of the adroit tactician who is able to assuage the wrath of of an offended Maharajah or console the victim of a forgotten invitation. " Bill " Beresford possesses in a very high degree the courage, pertinacity and straight forwardness of the warlike race from which he comes. He is the relentless enemy of all that is crooked and underhand ; he is a soldier to the backbone ; he is the best and most constant of friends; and as the Chief of the Staff of three Viceroys, he has acquired the same popularity in India which he enjoyed as the pluckiest boy of his time at Eton, and as the most dashing sportsman who ever crossed saddle in the ranks of " Delhi spearmen." The one amiable weakness of your host seems to lie in the direction of Indian faience. Instead of at once plunging into the latest gup about coming events at Umbala, Meerut, or Dehra, he takes you into a vestibule draped with red velvet, to show his latest importations from Multan and Peshawar. Sliding doors of teak-wood enable him to throw the passage as well as the rooms on either side of it into one when the exigencies of the hospitality to which he is much given require it. The dinners of twelve at " Inverarm" are unrivalled, and the cosy dining-room with its overmantel adorned with prizes and its sideboard covered with racing cups, takes you away in the spirit from the land of bungalows and punkahs to the indescribable comfort of an English country-house. The crimson phulkarees are in perfect artistic accord with hand-painted sunflower panels : and going out into the verandah, the Military Secretary leads the way up a narrow staircase into a large room, with two fireplaces, which is the scene of his daily work. The ponderous mahogany writing-table, surrounded by an army of letter-baskets, was somehow or other transported from Calcutta ; two messengers outside are perpetually on the look-out for the sonorous *Qui hai*, which betokens the necessity of their services ; the multifarious nature of Lord William's duties is sufficiently denoted by the dockets " Staff," " English Mail," " His Excellency," " Military Department," and " Private ;" the last numbers of the *Pioneer* and the *Civil and Military Gazette* lie open on the floor beside the rest-inviting cane-work chair ; Ruff's Guides and Military History are both represented on the bookshelves ; and on the wall hang large maps of Burma, Afghanistan, and the North-West Frontier. In another hour the Military Secretary is due at the Viceregal lodge. He will only return just in time for *tiffin*, and the formidable piles of letters at the side of his desk leave little doubt that a long afternoon's work must be gone through before he can look in to witness Sir Donald Wallace's feats of activity at the tennis-court, inspect the improvements in progress under his direction on the race course, or take a brisk ride round Jacko with some congenial companion. Lord William rarely smokes ; but he finds you an excellent cigarette, while he talks of his pre-Indian days amongst the fragrant flowers of his verandah.

William Beresford was born just forty-one years ago at a country vicarage in the north of Ireland, and before he entered his teens joined his elder brothers at Mr. Reynaud's preparatory school at Bayford. Lords Worcester, Rosebery, Newport, and Claud and George Hamilton were amongst his earliest friends, and a year after he went to Eton his father succeeded to the title, and Beresford major became Lord Tyrone, while Beresford minor was astonished to find himself " LordWilliam." From Mr. John Hawtrey's house he migrated to Mr. Warre's, where his " master," Lord Jersey, did his utmost to repress his fag's growing inclination to fight every boy who was bigger than himself, but with very little success. Lord " Bill" could never manage to keep out of hot water. In spite of Lord Jersey's constant admonitions and paternal care, he developed a taste for dog-fighting. He became the owner of an enormous bull-dog of pugnacious propensities; he waged war on the rabbits of Salt Hill and Ditton Park ; he went to Ascot without leave , he organised convivial gatherings at the Christopher; and he hired a horse from Tont Cannon's father, rode all the way to Harrow, entertained his brother Marcus sumptuously at the King's Head, and returned in time for lock-up. He can lay claim to the unique distinction of having been flogged by three head-masters, and of pleading " first fault"—the Eton benefit of clergy—successively to Drs. Dunford, Goodford, and Balston. He left Eton to go to Bonn, where he read for the Army, while the Duke of Edinburgh was a student at the University. The death of his father during the examination threw him back six months, but he passed triumphantly in 1867, joined the 9th Lancers in Dublin before he was twenty, and in the following year his horse " Fenian," which he had bought for one hundred guineas, won the Subalterns' Cup at Cahir. In Ireland, as well as at Hounslow, Aldershot, York, and Colchester, " Bill" Beresford did his utmost to promote sport ; and while he was at York his friend Whyte-Melville described the " light-footed, light-headed, light-hearted, light dragoon" as " Soldier Bill" in Satanella. The historic race at the Curraghmore Hunt Steeplechases, when Lord " Charley" rode his black horse " Night Walker," Lord Marcus his bay horse " Weasel," and Lord " Bill" on his gray mare " Seagull" won by a head, will never be forgotten. After eight years' experience at home Lord William Beresford, to the deep regret of his numerous friends, went out to India, where he lost no time in gaining fresh victories on the course at Dehra, which he has since purchased and now uses as a training-track. He rode " Clarion" for General " Smith of Asia" in the Grand Annual ; he has carried off the " Grand Military" no fewer than five times ; and he always alludes to the Ballygunge Cup, which he won with " Telegram" by a neck, as the finest of all his races. He is still an active member of the two Calcutta polo clubs ; and has held his own in the pig-sticking parties of Patabarie. In 1857 Lord Northbrook made him an extra aide-de-camp, and he received the *pucca* appointment from his successor, Lord Lytton. His one great desire was for active service in the field. After being present at the taking of Ali Musjid he obtained six monts' leave and started for the Cape. Lord Chelmsford gave him a letter to Sir Evelyn Wood, with which he contrived to reach the front, where he was attached to Sir Redvers Buller's staff. On the 3rd July, he won the Victoria Cross by gallantly saving the life of a non-commissioned officer, while a reconnoitring party was retiring across the White Umvolos River. Lord William Beresford is far too modest to talk of his military exploits. He had not been ten days in England after the campaign in Zululand when he started for Afghanistan to rejoin his regiments, but was stopped at Bombay by an order to return to his staff duties. Shortly afterwards he succeeded Sir George White as Military Secretary, and has performed the arduous duties of that difficult position ever since with remarkable ability. His friends in England complain bitterly of his parsimony in the matter of furlough, and the only long leave he has ever taken was given up to hard fighting in South Africa. Lord William Beresford could tell you many anecdotes illustrative of his sporting experiences at home and abroad. There is nothing which delights him more, now that his riding days, for a time at least, are at an end, than to talk over past sporting events *quorum pars magna fuit*, when his old comrades assemble round his table at " Inverarm." During his forced retirement from participation in his favourite pastime, he has, however, only put on half a stone, and it would surprise nobody to see him once again emulating his old achievements in the saddle. His whole career has been an exemplification of the simple creed which Whyte-Melville put into his mouth sixteen years ago : " If you've got to do a thing, catch hold and do it. Keep square, run straight and ride the shortest way. You won't beat that, my boy, with all the dodges that ever put one of your nobblers in the hole." Lord William will be delighted when his labours are over to show you something of the lions of Simla ; but at present he must go to Peterhoff to take Lord Dufferin's commands concerning various weighty questions connected with his official functions.

THE SITUATION IN ZULULAND.

IN reply to an inquiry from the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Knutsford informed the House of Lords on the 19th ult. that he had received a telegram from Sir Arthur Havelock as follows :—" Improvement in situation of affairs in Zululand. Referring to my telegram of 8th July, Osborn reports movement of Hlopekulu has largely checked spread of disaffection and alarm. Magistrate of district Lower Mufolosi gave assistance without opposition and his proper authority strengthened by establishment of advanced posts near him."

A column of Royal Scots, with artillery, left Etshowe yesterday direct for N'konjeni, and a second, consisting of dragoons, mounted infantry, Basuto levies, and artillery will start on Monday, proceeding *via* Mr. Pretorius district along the coast. Dinizulu's whereabouts are uncertain.

The lull continues in Zululand, says another telegram. Major Mackean on his march to relieve Mr. Pretorius met with no resistance. According to the most authentic accounts it is estimated that 2,000 men are with Dinizulu in the Ceza Bush. The Genera proposes to establish small fortified posts throughout the disturbed districts. In native reports the intention is attributed to Dinizulu of avoiding a battle and of harrying peaceful people in exposed positions. The messengers who professed to have come from Dinizulu have now returned to Zululand, as they did not come with the sanction of the authorities in that country.

AN INDIAN DIVORCE SUIT.

IN the English Divorce Court Assewin Howel Thomas petitioned for the dissolution of his marriage with Alice Emily Thomas because of her adultery with H. G. Temple Parsons. Mr. Searle appeared for the petitioner. It appeared from the statement of the learned counsel, the evidence of the petitioner, and evidence taken on commission in Ceylon, that the petitioner and the respondent were married in 1874, and, after living in diverse places in England, took up their residence in Ceylon, where Mr. Thomas had a coffee plantation. There were four children of the marriage, three of whom are living. In Ceylon Mr. and Mrs. Thomas made the acquaintance of Mr. Parsons, who managed an estate there. At a ball held early in 1884 Mr. Thomas thought that his wife was dancing too often with Mr. Parsons, and he remonstrated with her. She was very angry, and, subsequently, in their own house, she threw off her wedding ring ; but even after that Mr. Thomas had no suspicion that she was unfaithful to him. Arrangements were made for her to come to England, and Mr. Thomas set out with her ; but, having first made a verbal confession to her husband, she, on May 31, 1884, wrote and signed a document, in which she said :—I confess and admit that on more than one occasion I have committed adultery with H. G. Temple Parsons. . . . You have never been cruel to me, nor do I accuse you of any misconduct. I make this statement freely and of my own accord." At Aden she left her husband to join Mr. Parsons. The petitioner instituted a suit in this Court, making Mr. Parsons co-respondent and claiming damages against him. The respondent filed no answer, but the co-respondent did ; and the case was set down to be heard before Mr. Justice Butt and a jury on April 25, 1887, When it came on, Mr. Searle applied for a postponement on the ground that the petitioner was not prepared with the necessary evidence from Ceylon. Mr. Parsons appeared by counsel, and the learned Judge, holding that no good reason had been shown for the petitioner's not being prepared, refused a postponement. The case was then heard, and, there being no evidence of the adultery but the respondent's confession, which was not evidence against the co-respondent, the suit was dismissed. The petitioner afterwards filed a petition against the respondent only, and this was now heard, as an undefended one. The only witness examined at the trial was Mr. Thomas ; but the wife's written confession and the depositions of witnesses examined by commission at Colombo were also given in evidence. Mr. Justice Butt pronounced a decree *nisi*, and gave the petitioner the custody of the children of the marriage.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes " as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London,

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Lords on the 13th ult. the High Courts (India) Bill, on the motion of Viscount Crop, was read a third time and passed.

INDIAN MARRIAGE AND FUNERAL CUSTOMS.

On Tuesday, July 17.—Viscount Cross assented to a motion standing on the paper in the name of the Earl of Northbrook for copy of correspondence regarding the adoption by the States of Rajpootana of reforms in connection with marriage and funeral customs.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACT.

On the same day Viscount Cross introduced a bill to amend the Indian Councils Act of 1861. The bill was read a firstt ime.

THE IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, July 17.—Sir J. Gorst, in reply to Mr. Bradlaugh, said that he had received a further telegram from India with reference to the cost of the Irrawaddy Flotilla. It was as follows :—" Telegram from Viceroy, July 12, 1888—My telegram of 6th, Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. The charges against Indian Marine :—Freights on stores, 1886-7, Rs. 4,400 ; 1887-8, Rs. 4,600—Rs. 9,000 ; purchase of vessels, 1887-8, Rs. 1,19,800 ; hire of vessels, 1886-7, Rs. 72,100 ; 1887-8, Rs. 34,800—Rs. 1,05,900 ; passages 1886-7, Rs. 600 ; 1887-8, Rs. 3,200—3800 ; miscellaneous, 1886-7, Rs. 600 1887-8, Rs. 4,700—Rs. 5,300 ; grand total Rs. 2,43,800. Charges against Public Works Department (for three years ending March 31, 1888):—Freights on store, Rs. 3,20,500 ; passages, Rs. 75,600 ; demurrage, Rs. 25,800 ; towage, Rs. 2,300 ; miscellaneous, Rs. 1,200 ; grand total, Rs. 4,25,400. Information completed."

INDIAN STAMPS.

Sir J. Gorst, in answer to Mr. Heath, said that if the hon. member would move for it, the Government would lay upon the table the contract with Messrs. De La Rue for printing the Indian stamps and stamped paper.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

On the 19th ult. Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the recent resolution of the Government of India on State-aided education had been received at the India Office ; and whether he would lay its text upon the table of the House.

Sir J. Gorst : The resolution of the Government of India on State-aided education will be laid on the table if the hon. member will move for it.

THE SIMLA ALLOWANCES.

Sir R. Lethbridge the same day asked the Under-Secretary of State for India how many members of the Finance Committee signed the report on the cost of the Simla allowances and the other financial aspects of the migration of the various Governments every summer to the hills ; how many members recorded dissents ; and whether the dissents, as well as the report of the Committee would be laid upon the table of the House before the debate on the Indian Budget.

Sir J. Gorst.—The report of the Finance Committee was signed by all the eight members. From certain passages in chapter 13, relating to allowances granted at hill stations, four members recorded dissents. The report can be laid on the table if moved for. It will be very costly to print, consisting of 1,625 pages ; but the Secretary of State expects copies from India, and will be happy to furnish them to any members who are interested in the subject.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

A MEETING was held on July 16 at Exeter Hall, under the auspices of the East India Association, when a paper was read by Pandit Srilal, M.R.A.C., on " Agricultural Improvements in India." Sir John Strachey presided, and among those present were Sir George Birdwood, General Strachey, Surgeon-General Balfour, Genaral Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, Mr. R. H. Elliot, of Kelso, Sir C. E. Bernard, General Macdonald, &c.

The Chairman said it would be difficult to name a subject of more importance to the people of India. Considering that virtually the whole of the population was agricultural, and that it was the only important industry that existed in that country, it was plain that no improvements could have so great an effect upon the material condition of the people as those connected with agriculture. He did not mean merely improvements in the process of agriculture, highly important as they were, but improvements in everything which affected the agricultural community—the opening of communications by railway and road, in giving access to the markets ; better protection to the rights and interests of all people connected with the land ; better security to the cultivators of the soil, so that they should enjoy a fair share of the fruits of their industry, and so forth.

Pandit Srilal, after pointing out that India was essentially an agricultural country, and that fully three-fourths of its enormous population of 250,000,000 depend upon its soil for their maintenance, said that the masses of cultivators were complaining that the productive powers of the soil are becoming fast exhausted, which may be attributed to diverse misfortunes under which they are at present labouring. Firstly, there is a want of sufficient manure, and seeds of good quality are not always procurable ; then the means of irrigation are by no means adequate, and the impliments are of primitive nature, such as were those of Europe in its early stage of civilisation. Secondly, the cattle, which are the source, the mainspring. of all existence in India, are, on the whole, in a miserable condition. The relations of landlords and tenants are, generally speaking, not so cordial as they were, and debt is increasing ; while cycles of famines caused widespread, misery and poverty. To the question, Who can alleviate the sufferings and ameliorate the condition of the rural community in India ? Pandit Srilal urged that the only answer was that it is the duty of all whose vital interests are connected with agriculture —viz., the Government, the landlords, and the tenants. Agricultural improvement on any appreciable scale is next to impossible in India unless this trinity all actively work together, and unless the initiative is taken by Government. In view of the alarming financial difficulties now facing the Government of India, and of the great latent potentialities in the land to stimulate the land revenue, thus affording considerable means of national relief, the time had arrived when the Government of India should move the several local governments to appoint provincial committees, or to depute special officers for the purpose of visiting the several districts to confer with the district authorities and the leading landlords, and to ascertain what concerted action could be taken by the Government to promote agricultural improvement on a wider scale than has hitherto been attempted.

Mr. Martin Wood said that until the policy was reversed of squandering the resources of the country beyond the frontiers in the west and east he did not think that there was any substantial hope for any great and general improvement in agriculture. The discussion was continued by Pandit U. S. Miora (deputy collector and deputy magistrate) and Mr. J. Hadden Fisher (Bengal Civil Service) who said that the proposals contained in the paper had all been tried. Mohamed Shah Din condemned the increase in the salt tax as prejudicially affecting agriculture. Mr. F. N. Wright (Bengal Civil Service) also stated that everything which had been proposed had been tried and failed. General Strachey said that it was impossible for the Government to deal in detail with agricultural operations in such a vast and varied country. The Government had done a great deal, and no Government had done more for agriculture than the British. Surgeon-Major Ince, M.D. (Indian Medical Service), thought that some of the statements in the paper as to the danger likely to ensue from the present state of agriculture and the forthcoming bankruptcy of India were rather exaggerated. Mr. R. H. Elliot contended that, as the Government collected the taxes from the people, it was their duty to do all they could to bring about improvements in agriculture. He also spoke very highly of the intelligence of the Hindoo cultivator. Mr. E. C. Ozanne (Director of Agriculture, Bombay) followed, and Pandit Srilal, in reply, said that in no district had all his proposals been tried, and in order to secure uniformity in policy it was necessary that an Agricultural Improvements Act should be passed.

THE BOULANGER-FLOQUET DUEL.

THE duel between M. Floquet, the French Premier, and General Boulanger it appears, took place in the grounds of Comte Dillon. The English papers publish the following account :—

After the arrival of M. Floquet, the party wended their way to the rear of the house, where the principals, divesting themselves of their superfluous garments, put themselves into position, rapier in hand. Attack is General Boulanger's motto, and at the word " Allez ! " he rushed on M. Floquet, who, equally anxious to come to close quarters, yielded not an inch. Both comported themselves like Trojans. Speedily the encounter became one of what in duelling parlance here is called " corps-a-corps." The two men could hardly be separated by a hair's breadth. So much fire and energy did they infuse into the combat that their respective seconds had hard work to follow their movements, and soon it was recognised as necessary to part them. Hammer and tongs would only convey a faint impression of the fury with which they attacked each other, thrusting with lightning rapidity. When at length the first encounter was brought to a close, it was found that M. Floquet had been slightly touched just below the calf of the left leg, while General Boulanger had sustained a scratched on the forefinger of the right hand. The conditions were that the duel should be continued until one of the combatants should be rendered incapable of promoting the engagement. Neither was badly hurt, each was burning for the fray, and soon the fight was resumed. Again General Boulanger charged with the same *fougue* as had characterised his former movements, and again M. Floquet, meeting him half way,thrust and parried with a will. There was another corps-a-corps. Then General Boulanger armed a thrust at his adversary's breast. M. Floquet parried the stroke, and thrusting with force in his turn hit General Boulanger in the neck just below the right jaw. This at once put an end to the combat. While in this second encounter M. Floquet had only been slightly touched in the breast and the left hand, the General was badly hurt.

A PANIC.

Dr. Labbe examined the wound, and though he said he could not then pronounce as to its gravity, he declared it impossible for M. Boulanger to continue the fight. But a moment after matters assumed a more serious aspect. Blood began to flow copiously, covering the General's shirt from with a ruddy stain. He felt faint and tottered. He had to be supported, and it was leaning on the arms of M. Laisant and M. L'Herisse that he returned to Comte Dillon's house. His friends were in consternation. Comte Dillon hastily made the requisite preparations ; the General was borne upstairs to a bedroom on the first floor, and urgent messages were despatched to his family. Madame Boulanger and her two daughters lost no time in responding to the summons. Meanwhile, the General had been put to bed. The wound had been thoroughly examined, and the following bulletin had been drawn up by Dr Labbe and Dr. Monod :—" Deep wound in the right region of the neck, which renders respiration difficult ; prognostics reserved." M. Clemenceau, on leaving the house to return home, said that it was hoped that the wound would not be attended with serious results. He says that M. Floquet and the General literally " hurled themselves on each other." It was while M. Boulanger was aiming at his opponent's breast that he received his wound. The seconds immediately stopped the combat. On the Boulevard d'Argenson in a brougham was sitting a young and well-dressed woman as pale as death. As soon as she heard that the General was badly hurt, she went off into a fit of hysterics. But this is a detail. The point of M. Floquet's rapier penetrated five centimetres between the jugular vein and the carotic artery. The phrenic nerve has been severed, and the doctors considered it a miracle that the General escaped a directly mortal wound. He suffers a great deal. There is a difficulty in breathing. At first M. Boulanger was in a high fever ; morphine was administered, and since then has been in a state of considerable prostration. General Boulanger is not permitted to speak ; he is kept extremely quiet, and no visitors are allowed to see him.

A correspondent at Paris writes :—

General Boulanger has not been very fairly dealt with in the accounts of his duel with M. Floquet, being accused of having dashed in upon his adversary. Now there was a very good reason for the General wishing to get to close quarters. He has several times been seriously wounded in battle, and does not enjoy the free use of his right arm ; in fact, he cannot lunge out, and was obliged to close upon M. Floquet in order to get within striking—or rather sticking—distance. It was in this way that the duel degenerated into a seeming scuffle, and that the general ended by spiking himself on the weapon of his opponent—an accident which often happens. I remember, for example, Mr. Dillon running on the sword of the Duc de Gramont Gaderousse and killing himself ; and M. Aurelien Scholl grievously wounding himself in a similar way in a duel with M. Robert Mitchell.

On July 16, in the Chamber of Deputies, Mgr. Freppel, Bishop of Angers, asked for urgency for a Bill to put down duelling,pointing out that France was the only country in the world where there was no law against the practice :—" He called attention to the recent fatal duel between two arists, M. Dupuis and M. Habert. The former, who had been insulted, was shot dead, and M. Habert was tried for involuntary homicide and acquitted. The duel between M. Floquet and General Boulanger had not been, and he hoped would not be, attended by fatal consequences ; yet there was something strange and anomalous in finding the Prime Minister fighting a duel with a member of a former Cabinet, with the Prefect of Police, and the Director of Public Safety keeping watch close to the spot, to prevent the combatants being disturbed." Finally, the motion for urgency was rejected on a show of hands.

The General's popularity has survived much ridicule, but the issue of this duel seems likely to be a blow to it, M. Rochefort, on hearing of the issue of the duel, is said to have exclaimed, " How wonderful that the youngest General of the French army should have allowed himself to be pinked by a barrister of nearly sixty !" Moreover, the *Lanterne*, a half-penny paper, with a very wide circulation, which was perhaps his most powerful supporter, has patted company with him since his behaviour in the Chamber, refusing, it says, to follow any man who has ceased to be a Republican, and has shown his ambition to be a Dictator. M. Floquet, on the other hand, seems to have notably improved his position. His last duel was in 1867 with a journalist who had commented on his crying " *Vive la Pologne, monsieur !*" to the Czar.

This, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, formed the prelude to another and a more exciting scene. M. Bourgeois, having introduced a fresh motion for the revision of the Constitution, moved that it should be referred to the existing Committee. M. Dugue de la Fauconnerie opposed the motion on the ground of the absence of General Boulanger. (Tremendous outcry from the Left.) He moved the appointment of a special committee. A scene of the wildest confusion followed, in the course of which M. de la Fauconnerie and the President, M. Meline, engaged in a personal altercation, the hon. member being twice called to order for intimating that the President was a mere tool in the hands of the majority. He intimated further that General Boulanger would be re-elected as a protest, and then great uproar ensued. Finally, the motion was negatived by a show of hands.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

A WRITER in the *Philadelphia Record* expresses the prevalent American idea of Indian affairs, which comes as a striking contrast against the Mahomedan meetings this week in Bombay. He says :—

A glance at the English newspapers and reviews of to-day would almost lead to the conclusion that there was a widespread determination to demonstrate to the world that Great Britain's supremacy is waning, and that the military and naval forces of the country are neither numerous enough for its proper defence, nor sufficiently organised to meet an emergency. Lords of the admiralty, generals of the army, and military students who are acquainted merely with the theory of war, have piled up numberless statistics to show that the Empire is going to the " demnition bow-wows," and that a modern William the Conqueror could as easily invade and capture England as did his great Norman prototype over eight hundred years ago. An invasion of England, however, is not the only thought that is causing alarm. The rapid advance of Russia in Central Asia has aroused distrust as to her motive—a distrust that has been intensified by intrigues in Afghanistan and Burma, which she is believed to have instigated with the view of weakening British influence in India. There can be no doubt that England's domination in the latter country is secured by a very slight thread. It is almost impossible to realise what the Indian Empire is. A faint idea of its vastness might be gained by the massing together of tables of statistics, and even then it would be difficult to comprehend what it really contains —its ancient nations, its varieties of civilisation, of armies, of nobilities, and priesthoods. Everything is on a most bewildering scale. The Hindoostanees alone outnumber the whites in the United States, the fighting peoples number 120,000,000, there are 400,000 trained brown soldiers in native service, tens of millions of prosperous peasants, and millions of artisans, from the men who build palaces down to the humblest potter. Every occupation in Europe is also to be found in India, and the industry of the vast continent never ceases, for India, with all her teeming multitudes, imports nothing either to eat or to drink, and but for the Europeans would import nothing whatever. And when it is remembered that this mass of humanity, with its contentions and ambitions, its hopes and fears and hatreds, is governed and protected and taxed by a corporation of less than 1,500 men, who are in turn protected by a white garrison of 65,000 men, and that that corporation and that garrison constitute the Indian Empire, we might well come to the conclusion that the origin of the force which holds such a structure in place is mysterious and inconceivable. While Russia has, strangely enough, succeeded in assimilating with the nomadic tribes of Central Asia, there has been no such process at work in India. Inherited proclivities, ideas of life and social habits have divided Englishmen and Indians and the strong warrior caste, which once ruled the country, and which became powerful and wealthy by wars and revolutions, has no sympathy with a government by law. The people dislike law as an instrument of Government, and the poorest and most miserable Oriental would prefer a flexible and movable human will. Besides this, the Oriental is the very embodiment of craft and intrigue. He founds organisations for every conceivable purpose, from the spreading of great religions down to systematic murder. The missionary work that is being done in this way against British rule is known to the authorities, and yet it is carried on so secretly that its ramifications are indefinable. England has now ruled India for one hundred and thirty years, and the testimony of all competent observers is that the breach between the two races is wider than ever. A Mussulman crusade or an insurrection artfully fomented in Afghanistan would easily bring about an insurrection by which English dominion might be thrown off and the older and Asiatic method of Indian life be restored. The active classes of India know that they are equal in intelligence to their rulers, and, having the capability, they contend that they should not be refused permission to display it in the holding of office. Englishmen are beginning to see that they cannot resist this natural wish, but when civil and military appointments shall be filled by natives the beginning of the end will have come. England would then be compelled to withdrew; the ancient hostilities of race, of creed, and of history would be revived, and the Indian Empire would fly to pieces.

DIVISIONS IN THE HALAI MEMON COMMUNITY.

THE following correspondence has passed in relation to some differences that are now agitating the Halai Memon community :—

H. J. BREWIN, Esq.,
Superintendent of Police, B. Division.

SIR,—With reference to the Gujrati reference paper, dated the 26th ultimo, signed by Hajee Osman Hajee Chotani, his brother Hajee Hasham Chotani, and fifteen others, which was sent by you, through Inspector Holdway, to get the signatures thereon of our clients, the leading members of the jamat, we are instructed by Mr. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Alli and other leading members of the jamat to state in reply that our client placed the said reference paper before a meeting which was convened on Thursday last, and the jamat decided to address you as follows :—

That on or about the 9th day of May last the majority of the jamat passed a resolution (copy whereof is sent herewith for your perusal) appointing thereby a committee of eleven leading members to decide all disputes which might arise in the jamat. This resolution the Chootanis did not approve of, and therefore began to induce the people to withdraw from the resolution.

That it has been the general custom and rule among all the Memon jamats in Bombay that, when a dispute arose in one jamat, and that jamat was unable to settle the same, the matter was placed before all the other jamats by whom it is decided.

We are informed that, in the beginning of last Ramzan, that is to say, on the 12th May last, the Chotani brothers without giving notice to our clients or any of the members of the jamat convened a meeting of the Shethias of the Kolee Moholla Market, Dhakai, called in the said reference paper (as Rungaree jamat) and Bhownugree jamats, and charged our clients with attempt to cause factions in the jamat by taking signatures on the aforesaid resolution, and requested the said Shethias to make enquiries in the matter. We are informed that the Shethias adjourned the meeting with a view to invite our client and the Shethias of the said four jamats, namely, the Kutchee Memon jamat, but on the 15th of May last the said Chotanis withdrew their complaint, and the meeting of the jamat which was to be held on the 16th, was therefore not called. A few days afterwards Hajee Hashim Chotani brought a charge against eight of our clients, of which fact you are not unaware, and which charge was on the 30th June last dismissed by the learned magistrate without even calling upon the defence to produce evidence.

We are informed that shortly after the dismissal of the above case Shethias of the four jamats met together at the Peri (firm) of Sheth Jan Mahomed Joosub, and afterwards, as our clients, were informed, in your bungalow. Our clients not being present in the last meeting, on the 15th ultimo, they are, of course, unable to say what passed there. On the 17th ultimo our clents *i.e.*, the only eleven leading members were present in the meeting at the bungalow of the said Seth Jan Mahomed Joosub at Chopatty, while our information is, the said Chotanis had cause to assemble about thirty persons.

We are further informed that our clients had given full power to the Shethias of all the four jamats then present there to dispose of the disputes and difference between the jamat in the best way they could ; but the Chotani, when asked, declined to leave the matter in the hands of the said Shethias, so that all those who had assembled had no alternative but to leave the place without doing anything in the matter.

Notwithstanding the above facts, and also the fact that the original proposition, to which our client had agreed, is to the effect that the disputes between them, and the said Chotanis should be referred to the Shethias of all the other four Memon jamats, the Chotani have since backed out from the arrangement, and now they require our clients to refer the disputes to only two jamats chosen by themselves out of the remaining four jamats originally agreed upon. The Shethias of the two jamat named in the said reference paper, we are informed, have refused to take up the matter by themselves alone without the assistance of the two jamats omitted by the said Chotanis in the said paper. Our clients also can, under no circumstance, consent to such reference, which, on the very face of it, is unfair.

Our client regret that you should have had any trouble in this matter, but our clients think that if your efforts are directed towards inducing the Chotanis to conform to the established rule and to leave all matters in dispute to all the four jamats, a speedy end will be brought to all the existing differences.

It is certainly not fair to press upon our clients to do anything contrary to the rules and customs of the several jamats.

Our clients will, under any circumstances, be thankful if, in the meantime, you will kindly see that the Pathans engaged by the Chotanis are either withdrawn or dismissed.—Yours, &c.,

TYABJEE & DAYAHBAI,
Solicitors, High Court.

(Translation of a Gujrati writing in a book.)

To wit : It is several days that there exists disagreement in our Memon jamat, and the people of the jamat do not obtain justice, and the money belonging to the jamat and the property belonging to the jamat are not sufficiently taken care of. For the purpose of making a proper arrangement on behalf of our jamat in respect of all these matters, we, the undersigned, of Bombay and Veraval and Mangrole, at present residing at Bombay, the members of the Memon jamat, by virtue of this writing resolved upon appointing a " committee." In consequence thereof by virtue of this writing we have appointed one committee consisting of Set Hasan Miya Rahimtulla, Set Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ali, Set Hajee Abdool Ganni Hajee Ahmed, Set Abdulla Hajee Ahmed, Set Hajee Habib Ahmed, Set Abba Isa, Set Abdoola Jeewa, Set Hajee Futtay Mahomed Rahimtula, Set Hajee Curim Hajee Mahomed, Set Hajee Oosman Dawood, and Set Hajee Abdool Kurim Hajee Futtay and Mahomed Makaly, making together eleven persons. We on our behalf and on behalf of us all, the undersigned (members) of the Memon jamat, give full authority to the said committee to carry on business in accordance with what is written below.

1. Should any dispute of any kind whatever arise between the Bhais of the jamat and with regard to the matter of any Bhais' family of the jamat, they have authority to investigate and decide the same.

2. They have authority to carry on management with regard to the jamats, money and property, and to make an arrangement to take care of the same.

3. They have authority to make a proper arrangement for the benefit of the jamats and for the purpose of carrying on the management thereof.

4. They have full authority to make an arrangement with regard to the jamat, and for the undersigned people of the jamat, and with regard to the money and property of the jamat, and besides that with regard to all other matters relating to the jamat.

The said committee unanimously or by a majority of votes should make arrangement with regard to all matters relating to the jamat and investigate and decide the disputes between the Bhais of the jamat. The same will be agreed to and approved by us and our heirs and representatives. And should any person of our jamat treat with contempt the decision (given) and the arrangement made by the said " committee," he shall be held guilty in the eye of our jamat. This Mukhtyarnama we of our free will and accord and in our sound mind having read and understood it give in writing. The same is agreed to and approved by us and our heirs and representatives. Bombay the Mahomedan date the 27th of Shaban in the Hijri year 1305, the English date the 9th of May in the year 1888, the 14th of the second Chaitar Vud of Samvat 1944, and the day of the week Wednesday.

(Here follow 263 signatures in Gujrati, which have not been translated.)

A true translation.

SARVOTUM SUKHARAM,
Translator.

(Translation of a Gujrati writing in a book.)

We, the undersigned eleven persons together, having taken oaths in the presence of each other, write as follows :—

All the Bhais (members) of our jamat having appointed us, the undersigned members of the committee of the jamat on the 9th of the month of May in the year 1888 have given in writing (to us) a full Akhtiarnama (power-paper) on behalf of the jamat. In that matter we the undersigned eleven persons together having taken oaths in the presence of each other agree (to do) as follows:—In connection with the jamat should any matter of any person of our jamat come before us for justice, we are not to be partial towards any person at the time of our deciding the said (matter). In like manner in connection with the jamat we could not entertain feelings of envy and malice with regard to each other, and having justly investigated (the case) of the said party, we are duly to decide the party's (matter). In this manner we eleven persons, together make oath (and say) as follows :—Should any of us swerve from this writing he shall swerve from his true religious faith and God Rasool and the great Per Saheb. In this manner we have made our signatures to this affidavit. We have made the same (to it) after having read and understood (it). It is agreed to and approved by us and our heirs and representatives. The 12th of May in the year 1888.

Here the signatures : Memon Hassan Muja Rentulla, Haji Mohamad Hajee Ali, Haji Abdul Gani Haji Ahmed, Miya Abdula Haji Miya Ahmed Andwani. Hajee Habib Ahmed (his) signature, Aba Essa (his) signature, Memon Abdula Jeewa (his) signature, Haji Fate Mohamed Remtulla (his) signature, Hajee Karim Hajee Mohamad (his) signature, Hajee Usman Daund. The handwriting of Hajee Ahmed Hajee Usman, Miya Abdul Karim Haji, Fatemahamed (his) signature, his own handwriting.

A true translation.

SARVOTUM SAKHARAM,
Translator.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. steamer China 1,555 tons, Captain F. Speck, will sail to-day for China with extra mail packets, and a general cargo.

THE s. s. Brittania, 1,991 tons, Captain F. S. Blight, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Liverpool, laden with a general cargo and one passenger on deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Calder, Captain J. T. Cronin, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf ports, with a general cargo, and about 50 passengers on deck.

THE s. s. Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain R. Poland, arrived in port yesterday morning from Cardiff (July 13) with a cargo of 4,978 tons coals. She is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co..

THE British India steamer Malda, 1,269 tons, Captain J. Nash, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, laden with general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. 7., C. F. Rees, Mr. Torris, Mr. Deesa, and 4 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUGUST 6

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Shannon ...	2162	C. R. Edwards..	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Brittania ...	1991	F. S. Blight	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Clan Graham	1911	C. Alexanderson	C	Finlay Muir.
„ Werneth Hall	2690	W. Boulton	D	Edward, Bates & Co.
„ Apollo ...	2066	J. Douglas......	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. of Dublin.	2150	R. McNeil	M	Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
„ Astraea.....	3030	D. Nicholas	N	C. & Eduljee.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Kashgar ..	1555	C. Gadd	3	P. & O. Co.
„ Kt. Errant.	2284	J. J. G. Mathews	13	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen......	16	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Poseidon ..	2510	S. Mersa	..	O. Von Hoffer.
„ Iran	2316	R. Poland..	...	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
6	Malda (s)	Nash.........	Calcutta, July 11.
	Iran (s)	Poland	Cardiff, July 13.
	Britannia (s)	Blight	Liverpool, Juy 10.
	Poseidon (s)......	Mersa	Trieste, July 16.

The following vessels will sail to-day :—
Steamer Calder, Cronin, for the Persian Gulf.
„ Kashgar, Speck, for China.

The following vessels were entered yesterday :—
Steamer Shajehan, for Calcutta and the Coast.
„ Arabia, for Karachi and the Persian Gulf.
„ Iran, for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

AUG. 2—Steamers Puttiala and Shahzada, and Ship Hereford,

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
4 Patna s .... Bombay,
Camorta s.......... .... Singapore.

Aug. DEPARTURE.
3 Clan Matheson s.. .... London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 4.

La Touche, Brigadier-General, Bombay, on duty, from Poona.
Sinclair, Captain, Bombay, R A, on duty, from Poona.
Barry, Surgeon, Bombay, I M S, on station leave,from Mhow.
Chapple, Dy Surgn Genl, Bombay Medical Staff, on station leave, from Mhow.
O'Bryen, Captain, 31st Punjab Infantry, on leave from Delhi.
Forjett, Major, 4th Bombay Rifles, to rejoin, from Deolali.

AUGUST 5.

Fuller, Lieut, R A, from leave, from England.
Hamilton, Lieut, Bombay, R A, on duty, from Poona.
Chisholme, Major, Madras, 9th Lancers, Military Secretary, from England.
Benson, Lt-Col, Bengal, 17th Lancers, on duty, from England.
Jessel, Lieut, Bengal, 17th Lancers, on duty, from England.
McRae, Major, 22nd Punjaub Infy, on furlough, from Ferozpore.
Richardson, Brigade-Surgeon, Bengal, on leave, from Allahabad.

AUGUST 6.

Hay, Lt-Col, 4th Goorkhas, on leave, from Buklah.
Scott, Major, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Ishapore.
Charles, Lt-Col, R A, on leave, from Quetta.
Chambers, Colonel, 19th Madras Infantry, from leave, from England.
Muspratt-Williams, Lieut, R A, on leave, to England, from Poona.
Sullivan, Lt, Bengal, Comt Dept, on leave, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 5.

Dolphin, Captain, Rl Lancaster Regt, on duty, to Karachi.
Jacob, Lieut, 3rd Belooch Regt, on duty, to Karachi.
Broome, Lt, 2nd Belooch Regt, on duty, to Karachi.

AUGUST 6.

Fuller, Lieut, R A, from leave, to Bhamo.
Anderson, Lieut, Bombay, Comt Dept, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at the Volunteer Club Room on Friday next, the 10th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, 8th instant, from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Officers commanding companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. Officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

3. There will be drill with swords at the Town Hall on Friday next, the 10th inst. at 5-30 p.m. for trained members.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON.
Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

NOTICES.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL
AND
FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE

AT THE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON.

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FROM
LONDON
TO
INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots.
Batent Elastic Dress Boots.
Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf.
Balmoral Boots.
Button Boots.

Superior in style and excellent in quality, 26s.
Finest quality we can produce, 35s.

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CATALOGUES
POST
FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	26s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS,
(Registered)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

ROSS'S ROYAL
BELFAST
GINGER ALE
IRELAND
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By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK.

DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1000 Boards of Health & Hospitals.
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED,
CONTRACTORS TO H.M. ADMIRALTY,
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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE".

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE. "Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr. Lenney is one of our Church members, and personally known to me.—Yours truly,

"JOSEPH B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitive Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.

"14, Newington-green, London, N., May 16, 1887.

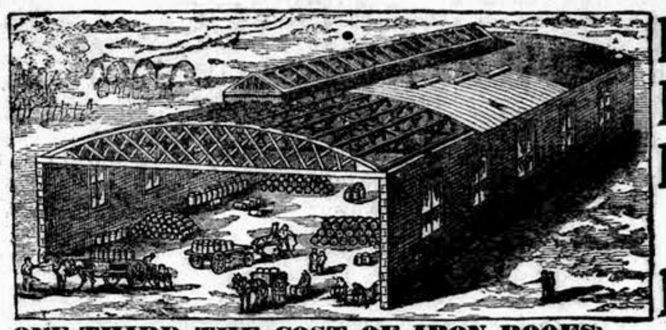
"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you of the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture 11 years ago. I had been totally laid up for 32 weeks with a bad leg. Three doctors had consulted together, and decided to amputate it; but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say in three weeks I was enabled to resume my work, and have never lost a day since through illness. I may also add that I now usually take a bottle at the spring of the year. I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong, and in active work. Yours truly, "SIMON LENNEY."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.



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FELT!
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Roofing
Go-downs,
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ONE-THIRD THE COST OF IRON ROOFS.
MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,
Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.
Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

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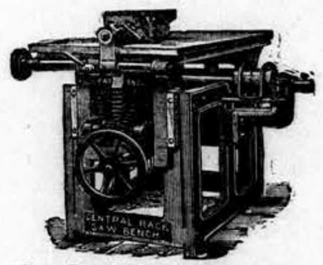

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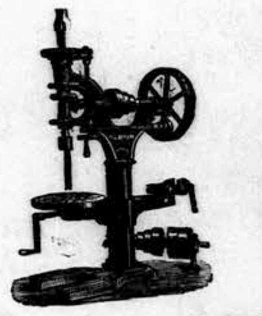

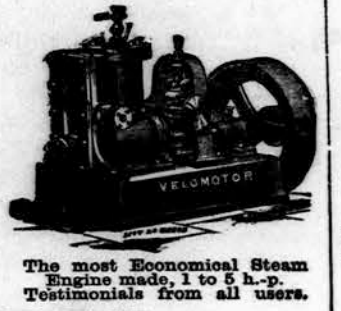

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YATES & SMITH,
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Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

DR. FLEMMING'S
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PILLS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician. Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

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"MOLLISCORIUM,"
For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION,
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS,
For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.
VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

TILES & MOSAICS
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Ornamental & Glazed Tiles
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MANUFACTORY
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Manly Purity and Beauty

No tongue nor pen can do justice to the esteem in which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Last winter I had erysipelas very bad in the neck and head. I was treated by my medical man for four months, but he failed to remove the disease. I was so low that I thought I was to die. I wrote to F. Newbery & Sons for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," and after using only one bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and dressing my skin with two boxes of CUTICURA, and washing with CUTICURA SOAP, I was well in a fortnight. Of course it was some time before I got strong, but I am now in robust health. There has not been a blotch on my skin since March, 1886.

ALEX. LAWSON, Gov't Poor House, Forfar.

Sold by all chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Send to Messrs. TREACHER, or SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

For forty years I have been troubled with a white scaly, itching skin disease, said to be leprosy. It appeared on the fore part of my head when I was about eighteen years old, then in some parts of the body, but more so in my arms. Of late years it grew worse, and this year (1887) I said to my wife, "I must try and get relief." Both my arms from wrist to elbow were all white scales, and I scratched at night until the blood ran. I went to one of the chemists and asked him if he had anything that would cure that, showing him my arms. He said no doctor or physician could cure it. I said, "Have you heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES?" and he said, "Not until last week." I said, "I will try them." Now, gentlemen, two boxes of CUTICURA and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP were all I used. My arms are perfectly well, and I am amazed and delighted. So would any one be who had suffered for forty years as I had done.

JAS. WRIGHT, Woburn Sands, Co. of Bedford.

I have suffered fourteen years with Eczema and Psoriasis. My body and hands were covered with itching scales, and I constantly wore gloves. I spent over £1,000 for doctors and medicine, without cure or even relief. I began to despair, when I read of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I procured, used them freely, and am entirely cured. They have saved my life, a fact well known to the leading merchants here. —ELIAS M. ISRAEL, Gibraltar. Cure indorsed by merchants and bankers of Gibraltar, and Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, London.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

HANDS Soft, white, and free from chaps and redness, by using CUTICURA SOAP.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
FILTERS

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CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATIONS
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ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN,
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WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
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Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NOTICES.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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AT
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THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

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The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent, and one Battery of Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, all officered by the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foo annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampar Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.
B. Bunder
Musjid ..
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tanna*a*
Deewa
Callian Junction*ab*
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussaraha
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deoialee B. Siding
Nassick Rda
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lasulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*a*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*ac*
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*ab*
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*a*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Seonri
Sohagpore*ad*
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjutab
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*a*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tullegaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poonab*cd*
Loonee
Uroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhondb
Borebail
Deckaal and Bheemwan
Kartruz
Pomulwaree
Warengaum
Narsaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
BiswaBridge
Nandoora
Julumb
Sheagaum*a*

Parus
Dapki
Akela
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapore
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah*b*
Pownar
Sindee
Seroo
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Rd
Marheh
Ugger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*ac*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*abc*
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedacherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junca	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgata	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
do. City	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashr
Limbdi	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Soogad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihotr
Rampur	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. *b* Junction or ... *c* From to 13 minutes for Refreshment ... minutes for Dinner. 60 minutes for Dinner.

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NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning. }

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : **LE PERDRIEL & Ce, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou). Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaïba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

ANTI-EPIDEMIC

The only Hygienic Disinfectant

PHENOL-BOBŒUF

MONTYON PRIZE GIVEN BY THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

Indispensable for HOSPITALS and SICK ROOMS

PREVENTS the SPREADING OF **INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

No one should be without it.

PERFUMED PHENOL-BOBŒUF for toilet use.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Dentifrice.
PHENOL-BOBŒUF, Soap.

Wholesale : *PHÉNOL-BOBŒUF,*
61, Faubt Poissonnière, PARIS
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

Scrofulous,
Syphilitic
Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Deputatory iodorised

DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S grains of Health!

CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, **LEROY,** 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & Ce; *Bombay* : Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE : PARIS, **J. ESPIC**
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CLEARANCE SALE OF A LOT OF MR. LAZARUS'

"Eureka Spectacles,"

AT COST PRICE.

STEEL FRAME SPECTACLES	...Each at Rs.		2	0	0
SILVER „ „	„	„	7	0	0
GOLD „ „	„	„	20	0	0
STEEL „ EYE-GLASSES	„	„	2	0	0
SILVER „ „	„	„	7	0	0
GOLD „ „	„	„	18	0	0
COLOURED PRESERVERS, GLOBULARS, SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES	„	„	2	0	0

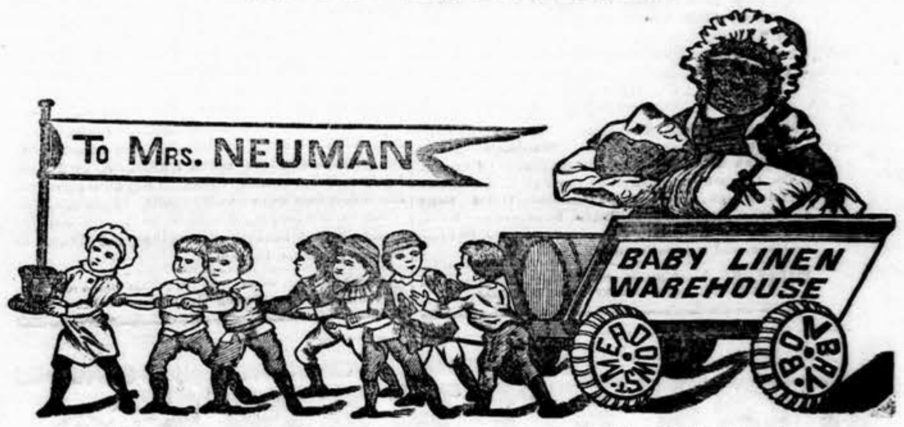
FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

RAMPART ROW.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old, completely equipped.
Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses.
Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.



Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.

Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER. BOMBAY.

THE ONLY FILTERS PROVEN BY ANALYSIS.

THE NEW
FILTER
MAWSON & SWAN
NEWCASTLE ON TYNE
PATENT

BEWARE

OF DRINKING WATER which has not been thoroughly Filtered ; as, besides Lead, Lime in excess, and other mineral impurities, most waters contain either sewage, the eggs of intestinal worms, and hydatid disease, or the

GERMS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

such as Cholera, Dysentery, Typhoid Fever, &c.

Repeated analyses have proved that

MAWSON'S New PATENT FILTER

removes all these impurities, and that it is the only efficient, practical and scientifically reliable Filter.

NEW PATENT FILTER
MAWSON & SWAN
NEWCASTLE ON TYNE

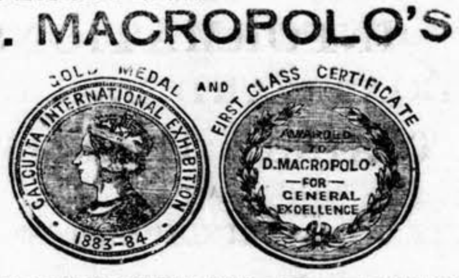
Proprietors—Mawson, Swan & Weddell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Agents—KEMP & Co., LIMITED, CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

D. MACROPOLO'S


GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
1883-84
AWARDED TO D. MACROPOLO FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the

Lord Dufferin	...per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught ...	... „ „ „	4	0
Finos Lady.	... „ „ „	3	0
Alpha	... „ „ „	2	8
Prince Boris	... „ „ „	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS ! ! TOBACCOS ! !

Only the best brands of English and American tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	...per box of 100 Rs.	8	8
Carolina	... „ „ „ „ „	6	8

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of pure Java tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881.

Rothschilds. ...	...per box of	50	Rs.	15	0
Regal del Principe...	... „ „ „	25	„	6	0
Regal dela Reina ...	... „ „ „	25	„	5	0
Trabucos	... „ „ „	25	„	3	0
Caliope	... „ „ „	50	„	5	8
Semiramis	... „ „ „	100	„	10	0

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs	No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	8
Do.	„ 2 „ „ „	4	0
Do.	„ 3 „ „ „	3	8

JAVA DELIGHT.

These cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own factory in Dindigul, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Java tobacco. They are the mildest cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Javas Delight"	No. 1, per 100 Rs.	3	8
Do.	„ 2 „ 100 „	3	0

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

BOMBAY,
MEADOWS STREET.

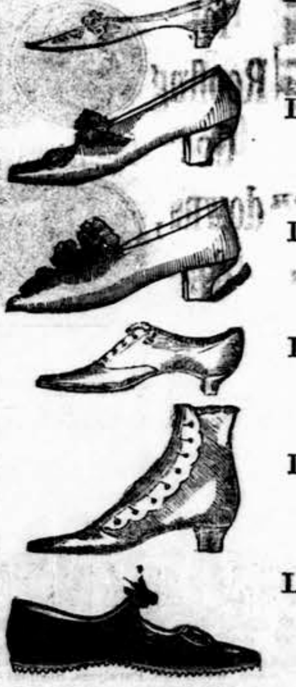
CALCUTTA,
GOVERNMENT PLACE.

COLOMBO,
PRINCE'S STREET.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

WE have now in stock a choice selection of LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, of which the following are afew :—



LADIES' PATENT COURT SHOES, the best quality satin-lined, stylish, and beautifully finished, Rs. 9-8 per pair.

LADIES' COURT SHOES, in glacé kid ; also in Bronze with richly-beaded toes. Rs. 6-8 to 9-8

LADIES' SATIN SHOES, in various Colours and of the best quality.

LADIES' WALKING (OXFORD) SHOES, in glacé kid, stylish, light, and strong. Rs. 9-8 to 10-8.

LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, in glove kid, calf kid, and glacé, very durable. Rs. 12-8 to 14-8.

LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, "DERMATINE" and "CHAMPION," in Black leather, Brown, White, and Blue canvas, and in all sizes. Rs. 8-8, 9-8, 10-8, etc. etc.

Please apply for our New Price List.

JOONAS TYEB & Co.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS.

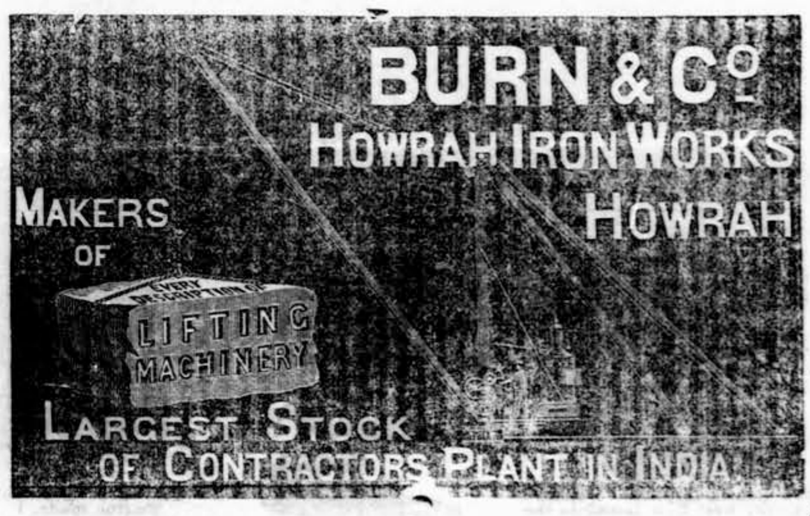
HABIT SHIRT MAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

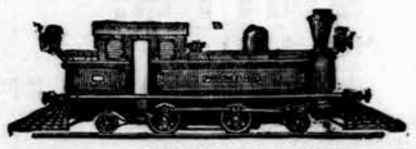
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW STOCK.

ARMY VOLUNTEERS AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

11. HUMMUM STREET. FORT. BOMBAY.


EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFTING MACHINERY

BURN & Co.
HOWRAH IRON WORKS
HOWRAH
MAKERS OF
LARGEST STOCK OF CONTRACTORS PLANT IN INDIA.



W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd.

MANUFACTURER

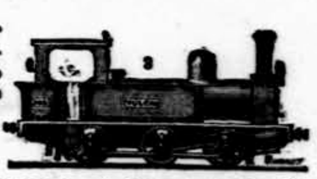
OF

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,
FOR TOWNS, ESTATES,
PLANTATIONS,
BRANCH LINES,
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.



W. G. BAGNALL, LTD.

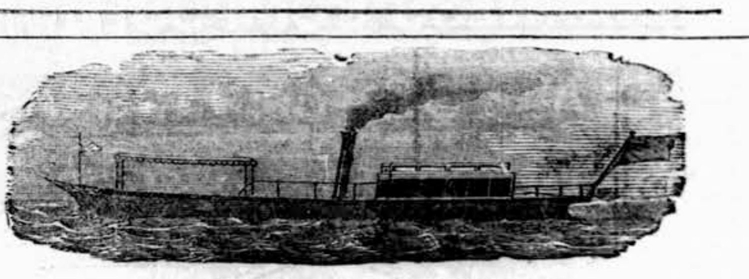
CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

NOTICES.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.

Trade ◆ Mark

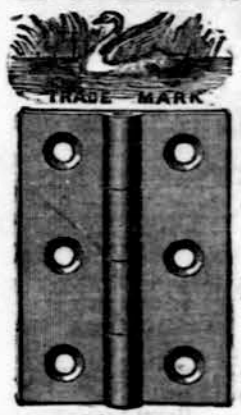
Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.

GOLD & CO.'S



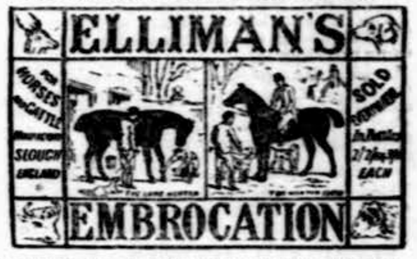
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

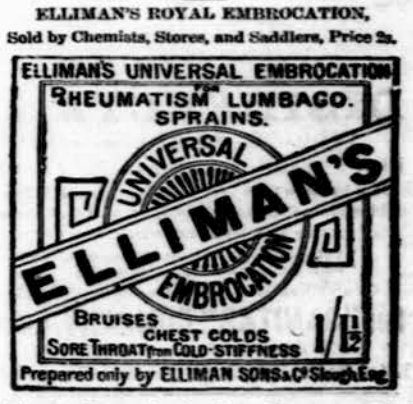
Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

"I think it very useful." RUTLAND,
Master of Belvoir Hounds.

"*Indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds." HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

"I find this a very useful application for cuts, strains and bruises in horses' legs." C. PRYSE (Colonel),
Master of Colonel Pryse's Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.


ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
FOR RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO.
SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL
ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION
BRUISES
CHEST COLDS
SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS
1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co Slough Eng.

Native Dealers and other large Buyers supplied.

"I am delighted with their performances."
"The harder the beard the better they shave."
"You may be proud of my well-earned victory," &c. &c.

SO writes TEDDY WICK, the Champion Barber, after his recent great shaving feats in London, concerning

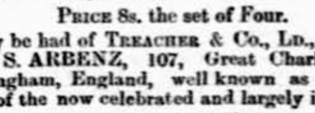
ARBENZ'S RAZORS.

They are the best, most reliable, easiest, and cheapest high-class Razors known, and are highly recommended by all who use them.

PRICE 8s. the set of Four.

May be had of TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay ; or K. S. ARBENZ, 107, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, England, well known as the Introducer of the now celebrated and largely imitated

GEM AIR GUNS.



All of my genuine first quality Gem Air Guns bear my Registered Trade Mark A

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active médicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3 /s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phien.
PARIS.— 50, Boul. de Strasbourg
LONDON:— 76, New Bond Street

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